quality, books of large size and expensive binding, boo s and shoes, new and partly worn, have been committed to the tides. At times he brings a box of cigars, and drops them, one by one, into the river, until the box is empty. He was once questioned why he squandered things in that way; his reply was that "the tide would, doubtless, carry them to some one who would make good use of them."

The officers and crews of the boats have become quite familiar with his person, and whenever he comes on board, his actions are watched with considerable interest. No attempt has yet been made to restrain him from committing these acts, as he always appears self-possessed, and perfectly aware of what he is doing. His last ride was on Thursday last, when on the down trip he distributed to the waves a general assortment of clothing from the forward end of the boat. The deck hands tried to catch some of the articles with a boat-hook as they floated past the stern, but without result.

Sad Incidents.

An Indianapolis paper says that on Sunday evening last a daughter of Mr. William Loucks, of that city, 17 years old, was taken ill, and quite early Monday morning she awoke her father and expressed a wish to be taken up in his arms and held to his heart as he used to hold her when a little girl. The father raised his daughter and sat down by the stove, but hardly had he taken his seat before her head dropped upon his shoulder and she was dead.

The Troy *Whig* says that the melancholy spectacle of the funeral of three children of one family at the same hour was witnessed at Hart's Falls Wednesday. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wells died Tuesday night from malignant diphtheria. The three children died within twenty-four hours, and were all buried in the same grave. The remaining child and Mrs. Wells, who are suffering from the same disease, are better, and hopes are entertained of their recovery.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Jan. 15, Mrs. Annie S. Baker, daughter of J. P. and Althea L. Smith, aged 31 years.

Funeral from their residence, 618 West Washington street, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 8:30 a. m. The remains will be taken to Aurora, Ill., for interment.

McNULTY—On the 16th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Rowe, 24 Silver street, Daniel McNulty, aged 63 years.

Funeral Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.

DANE—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, at the residence of her son, James F. Dane, No. 117 South Robey street, Mrs. Mary B. Dane, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral service at No. 117 South Robey street at 1 o'clock Monday, 17th inst. Friends of the family are invited. Remains will be taken East for interment.

COMFORT—On the 15th inst., of scarlet fever, Lola, youngest daughter of Richard W. and Olive Comfort, aged 4 years and 10 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Proudest Woman in Town

is the woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILICON to polish her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiant, dazzling teapot was never seen before. Electro Silicon is a natural infusorial product of a Nevada mine. It does not scratch, wear, or corrode, but it produces the most astonishing polish in the world on Gold, Silver, and all fine surfaces. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers, and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

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THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Six per cent interest paid on deposits.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

A Full Line of Seasonable

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Will be offered at our next Regular Sale

On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,

To which we invite the attention of buyers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 9:30 a. m.,

Regular Auction Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, Gloves, and Mitts, Knit Goods, Furs, Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, &c.

5 cases Cotton Flannels of very superior quality. Sale peremptory.

100 pkgs Glassware, including Glass Sets, Pitchers, Butters, Tumblers, Nappies, Lamps, &c.

Will also close a large consignment of superior Writing and Copying INKS of the American Ink Co.'s manufacture. Also Mucilage, Stationery, &c.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

103 Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.,

At the Elegant Marble-Front Residence,

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK

The largest and most elegant assortment of Furniture that has been offered at public auction. The entire Furniture manufactured to order in New York. Elegant Parlor Suits, very elaborate Chamber Sets, Marble-top Sideboards, Marble-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Book-Cases, Sofas, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretary, Ottomans, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Refrigerators, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Child's Crib, Etagere Sewing-Machine, Hall-Tree, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Glass, and Plateware, Pillar Extension-Table, Morocco Upholstered Dining-Chairs, English Body-Brussels Carpets in every room, Stair Carpet, Oil-Cloth, Piano, Stool and Cover, two elegant Mantel-Mirrors, rich Gas-Fixtures, etc., etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph st.

Great Special Sale

FOR TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., the entire furniture of Private Residence, New Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Plated Ware, Glassware, General Merchandise, &c., &c., 15 bbls Turkish Prunes, Cot Stove Fixtures, Show-cases, &c.

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TWENTY YEARS AGO

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ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

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BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, at 9:30 o'clock.

At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS. CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By HIRAM BRUSH,

Office, 108 Fifth-av.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 10 a. m., at 168 South Clark-st., will be sold entire FURNITURE OF 30 ROOMS, one Piano, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Sofas, Beds, and Bedding, Mirrors, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Stoves, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, &c.

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HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

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2,000 CASES

Boots and Shoes at Auction,

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, at 9:30 o'clock. Full line of seasonable goods, without reserve.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1876. NUMBER 145.

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SAFETY!

DIAMONDS, BULLION, COIN, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, or other Valuables, DEEDS, WILLS, BONDS, Mortgages,

Held by Ladies, Business Men, Professional Men, Mechanics, Teachers, or Laborers, are secured against Fire and Burglars by depositing them in the

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

OF THE

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80 & 82 LA SALLE-ST.,

Which have been built to accommodate Chicago and

THE NORTHWEST.

Safes for Rent for $5 per Annum Upward.

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BREVOORT HOUSE.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle,

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GENERAL NOTICES.

GO TO THE

EXPOSITION BUILDING

AND ENTER YOUR

POULTRY, PIGEONS, AND DOGS

FOR THE

National Exhibition.

To the Lovers of Hot Scotch.

I have probably the finest sample of Scotch Whisky in Chicago; own importation, and warranted genuine.

J. M. GILLESPIE, 705 Wabash-av.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Nos. 124 to 192 Church-st., corner of White.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Stadler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retiring therefrom of Mr. Max Stadler. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liquidation.

MAX STADLER,
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the Clothing and Woolen business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Church and White-sts.

ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WILLIAM KRAUS,
EMANUEL LAUER,
EDWARD B. SIMON.

New York, Jan. 12, 1876.

WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

We are authorized by one of our customers to purchase a piece of choice residence property, improved or unimproved, not to exceed $15,000 in value, and to pay therefor from $7,000 to $10,000 cash, and the remainder in clear farming lands. Are prepared to close at once.

Wanted, also, for all cash, a house and lot, not to exceed $4,000 in value, in either division of the city, though West Side preferred.

Also, wanted a house and lot in good neighborhood on West Side, worth from $7,000 to $10,000, for which will be paid from $2,000 to $3,000 cash, and the remainder in clear city and Hyde Park property. Owners address or call on TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington st.

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And VAULT DOORS are the Best.

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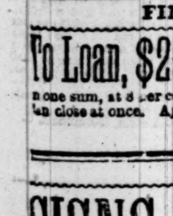

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Time tried and thoroughly-tested. Elegant in design, superb in workmanship, faultless in fit. Leave your measure with

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To Loan, $25,000 to $30,000,

in one sum, at 8 per cent interest, on central property, can close at once. Apply to

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BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

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Stationery and Printing,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

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WASHINGTON.

Indication of the Temper of the House on the Currency Question.

That Body Turns Its Back on a Resolution in the Interest of the Inflationists.

The Democracy Again Shirk a Direct Vote on the Amnesty Business.

Secretary Fish Has a Private Talk with the House Foreign Committee.

Our Negotiations with Spain Said to Be Progressing Satisfactorily.

Refutation of Scammon's Charges Against Certain Treasury Officials.

Bills Introduced to Secure the Government Interest in the Pacific Railroads.

A Stupendous Cotton Fraud, and How It Was Perpetrated.

Beauregard Applies for the Removal of His Disabilities.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

QUITE A LARGE STRAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—While the Inflationists can derive no comfort from the vote of the House to-day—112 to 158—defeating Holman's preposterous paper-money resolution, the friends and advocates of honest currency should not be misled into the supposition that the record thus made represents fairly the sentiment of the House on this important question, or that it will be binding upon all when an actual currency measure is brought forward. The only thing to-day's vote proved was that there are 112 men in the House who may be depended upon to vote for rag-money whenever opportunity offers itself. How many more there are who will join them should an inflation bill be reported, or should an inflation amendment be moved to the bill before the House, time alone can demonstrate; but while all who voted in the affirmative may be set down as advocates of rag-money, it will not unfortunately be equally safe to count all who voted in the negative as

HARD-MONEY MEN.

A great many Representatives who believe in the Ohio Democratic platform on this subject are opposed to hasty action or forestalling deliberations of financial committees by cast-iron instructions. They prefer to wait until the committees have had time to consider the currency question before they put themselves on the record. Others have opinions on the currency question in favor of early resumption or postponing it indefinitely, but desire to put off taking any responsibility in the matter as long as possible. Micawber-like, they are waiting for something to turn up, and hope that they may either be relieved of the necessity of going on the record at all, or may be caught on the crest of some popular wave and be carried along without being obliged to

TAKE ANY PERSONAL RISKS.

Both of these classes voted against Holman's resolution to-day. While the vote is not a fair one, it is to some extent an index of the views of the Democrats upon finance. An analysis of the vote shows that a very large majority of the votes for repealing the Resumption act were from Democratic members. The vote further shows what a disorganizing fact the finance question will be in the Democratic party and the Republic. Consideration of the subject will not be long deferred. Blaine proposes to call up the specie-payment resolution at an early day. He will make an elaborate speech upon it, in which he will carefully set forth the great variety of the Democratic theories and schools of finance.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOW THE THING TOOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—In the House to-day, Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it unwise and inexpedient at this time that a specific and arbitrary period should be prescribed by law at which legal-tender notes of the United States should be paid in coin by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that therefore the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved Jan. 14, 1875, ought to be repealed, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency, at as early a period as practicable, to report to the House a bill for that purpose.

The rules were not suspended—yeas, 112; nays, 158.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ainsworth,	Franklin,	Phillips (Mo.),
Anderson,	Fuller,	Phillips (Kan.),
Ashe,	Gause,	Piper,
Atkins,	Glover,	Poppleton,
Bagley, J. H.,	Goode,	Rea,
Blackburn,	Goodwin,	Reilly, John,
Bland,	Gunter,	Rice,
Blount,	Hamilton (Ind.),	Riddle,
Boone,	Harris (Ga.),	Robbins (N. C.),
Bradford,	Harris (Va.),	Roberts,
Bright,	Harrison,	Robinson,
Brown (Ky.),	Hartridge,	Savage,
Bucker,	Hartzell,	Sayler,
Cabell,	Hatcher,	Scales,
Caldwell (Ala.),	Haymond,	Sheakley,
Caldwell (Tenn.),	Hereford,	Slemons,
Campbell,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Smith (Ga.),
Cason,	Hill,	Southard,
Cate,	Holman,	Sparks,
Clarke (Ky.),	Hopkins,	Springer,
Clark (Mo.),	House,	Stenger,
Clymer,	Hunton,	Stevenson,
Cochrane,	Jenks,	Stone,
Collins,	Jones (Ky.),	Terry,
Cook,	Kelley,	Tucker,
Cowan,	Knott,	Turney,
Davis,	Landers (Ind.),	Vance (O.),
De Bolt,	Lewis,	Vance (N. C.),
Dibrell,	Mackey,	Waddell,
Dobbins,	McFarland,	Walker (Va.),
Douglas,	McMahon,	Walling,
Durham,	Milliken,	Whitthorne,
Eden,	Morgan,	Williams (Ind.),
Egbert,	Neal,	Williams (Ala.),
Evans,	New,	Wilson (W. Va.),
Faulkner,	Oliver,	Yates,
Felton,	Phelps,	Young—112.
Forney,		

NAYS.

Adams,	Henderson,	Pratt,
Bagby,	Henkle,	Rainey,
Bagley, G. A.,	Hewitt (N. Y.),	Randall,
Baker (Ind.),	Hoar,	Reagan,
Baker (N. Y.),	Hoge,	Robbins (Pa.),
Ballou,	Hooker,	Ross (N. J.),
Banks (Mass.),	Hoskins,	Ross (Pa.),
Beebe,	Hubbell,	Rusk,
Bell,	Hunter,	Sampson,
Blaine,	Hurd,	Schleicher,
Blair,	Hyman,	Seelye,
Bliss,	Jones (N. H.),	Singleton,
Bradley,	Joyce,	Sinnickson,
Brown (Kan.),	Kasson,	Smalls,
Burchard (Ill.),	Kehr,	Smith (Pa.),
Burchard (Wis.),	Ketchum,	Starkweather,
Burleigh,	King,	Strait,
Candler,	Lamar,	Stowell,
Cannon,	Landers (Conn.),	Tarbox,
Caswell,	Lane,	Thompson,
Caulfield,	Lapham,	Thomas,
Chapin,	Lawrence,	Thornburg,
Chittenden,	Leavenworth,	Throckmorton,
Conger,	Levy,	Townsend (N. Y.),
Cox,	Luttrell,	Townsend (Pa.),
Crapo,	Lynch,	Tufts,
Crounse,	Magoon,	Van Vorhees,
Cutler,	Marsh,	Waldron,
Danford,	MacDougall,	Walker (N. Y.),
Darrall,	McCrary,	Wallace (S. C.),
Davy,	McDill,	Wallace (Pa.),
Denison,	Mead,	Walls,
Dunnell,	Metcalf,	Walsh,
Durand,	Miller,	Ward,
Eames,	Mills,	Warren,
Ellis,	Money,	Wells (Mo.),
Ely,	Monroe,	Wells (Miss.),
Farwell,	Morrison,	Wheeler,
Fort,	Mutchler,	White,
Foster,	Norton,	Whitehouse,
Freeman,	O'Brien,	Whiting,
Frost,	Odell,	Wigginton,
Frye,	O'Neill,	Wike,
Garfield,	Packer,	Willard,
Gibson,	Page,	Williams (Mich.),
Hale,	Parsons,	Williams (Wis.),
Hamilton (N. J.),	Payne,	Williams (Del.),
Hancock,	Pierce,	Williams (Mich.),
Haralson,	Plaisted,	Wilson (Ia.),
Hardenburg,	Platt,	Wood (Pa.),
Harris (Mass.),	Potter,	Wood (N. Y.),
Hathorn,	Powell,	Woodburn—158.

DANGEROUS GROUND.

THAT'S WHAT THE DEMOCRATS CONCEIVE THE AMNESTY BUSINESS TO BE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The failure of the attempts of the Republicans in the House to-day to force a vote upon several amnesty propositions shows that there is now no prospect of the passage of an amnesty bill, except the Democrats take the initiative. That they have utterly declined to do. The question is now only before the House in the form of a bill which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee; that is, the Banks bill, which proposes universal amnesty, conditional upon the taking of an oath in a State Court. Banks has modified his bill so that the oath can only be taken in a United States Court. This bill cannot come up for action except in the ordinary course of committee business, and, as the Judiciary Committee has just been called, it cannot be expected that it will again be called for some weeks. The Democrats in the House have decided to take no initiative step at present, and the Republicans have exhausted their means for forcing a vote.

THE EXPLANATION

of this action of the Democrats lies in the fact that they greatly fear the political effect in the present condition of the public mind of voting to amnesty Jeff Davis.

There is a rumor to-night that the Senate Democrats have prepared a plan to relieve the House Democrats of their embarrassment. It is to introduce and pass in the Senate an amnesty bill which shall exclude Jeff. Davis. The Northern Democratic Senators within the last few days have considered this subject, and have admitted that it would be very impolitic in their party to amnesty Jeff Davis.

In the vote upon the motion to bring up the Amnesty bill for consideration under a suspension of the rules, party lines were closely drawn, and the Democrats voted mostly in the negative. The following Democrats and Liberals, however, voted for the motion: Cox, Banks, Bell, Durand, Faulkner, C. H. Harrison, Holman, Hurd, Jenks, F. Jones, Thomas Jones, Levy, Seelye. The vote was: yeas, 165; nays, 110; not two-thirds.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—In the House, at the close of the morning hour, Mr. White moved to suspend the rules and bring the House to a vote on the Amnesty bill introduced by him, and from the benefits of which Jefferson Davis is excluded, and also to vote on the amendment striking out that exception.

Mr. Randall made a point of order that the motion could not be put in that form.

The question was then discussed by Messrs. Garfield, Hale (Me.), Kasson, and Banks, against the point raised by Mr. Randall, and by Messrs. Wood and Randall in support of it. After the discussion, the decision of the Speaker was made in these words:

In the judgment of the Chair, without making any criticism on the form in which the motion is put, it is not competent for the Chair to exclude any part of a proposition from the consideration of the House. The desire and purpose of the gentleman from Kentucky is to introduce this bill for two purposes—first, that there shall be a vote on the bill and proposed amendment, and second, that there shall be a vote on the bill itself. It is suggested that it is not competent for the gentleman to do that under a suspension of the rules, but in reply to that the Chair will state that the very purpose of suspension of the rules is to get rid of all rules and let the House run as freely as it pleases. The Chair overrules this point of order, and holds the motion in order.

Mr. White asked unanimous consent to make a statement before a vote should be taken, but objection was made by several Democrats.

The House then proceeded to vote on the motion to suspend the rules; and the motion was lost—yeas, 165; nays, 110,—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

A large number of Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion, but the more prominent of them voted against it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

SECRETARY FISH EXPLAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Announcement is made on excellent authority that our Government has already received from several European nations replies to its circular note in regard to affairs in Cuba, transmitted to them early in December. These replies are all said to be of a highly satisfactory character.

Secretary Fish spent an hour this morning with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, discussing the relations between the United States and Spain, and explaining to the Committee the present status of the Cuban question. He informed the Committee that all late communications received from Madrid have been of a friendly character. No open questions now exist that are likely to give us any trouble in settlement, and Spain evinces a disposition to fulfill all her obligations to the United States. At the same time, the proverbial sluggishness of the Spanish character in keeping promises, the embarrassment of the Spanish Government in having to deal with

TWO REVOLUTIONS,

one at home and one in Cuba, and the difficulty of enforcing her decrees when they are distasteful to the Spanish Club in Havana, make it necessary that our Government should exercise a great deal of patience. Mr. Fish informed the Committee that no reason existed why the late correspondence between the two Governments in regard to Cuban affairs should not be made public, and assured them that it would be sent to Congress at once if called for by a resolution. Such a resolution was passed just before adjournment this afternoon.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Secretary Fish was to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by invitation, and in general terms he informed the Committee of the present condition of the Cuban question. He did not specifically state the terms of the circular recently addressed to foreign nations on that subject, but intimated that it merely asked their moral support in the event of mediation or intervention by the United States. Alluding to the recent Madrid telegram giving the outline of Spain's reply to the American circular, he said he did not regard its tone as unfriendly. As to the negotiations now in progress, they were conducted in a conciliatory spirit on both sides, and certainly without threats on the part of the United States, and he hoped that the negotiations would terminate satisfactorily.

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

HOW IT WAS CONCOCTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The papers in the alleged fraudulent cotton case, in which F. W. Sawyer, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and W. T. Haines, former Commissioner of Customs, are implicated, have been transmitted by the Treasury Department to the Grand Jury, and the action of the Jury is expected this week. The law officers of the Government are confident that indictments will be found against both of the ex-officials. The facts alleged, if proved, will show the most astounding corruption. It appears that during the War private parties were intrusted with the sale of Government bonds. One of these, an old friend of Sawyer, sold $50,000 worth of bonds and took worthless commercial paper to pay for them. To imburse himself for this deficiency, the worthless cotton claim, which is the basis of the pending investigation, was revived, and paid. The loss on the bonds was $50,000. The amount of alleged fraudulent claims was $65,000. The claim was in its nature, it is said, fraudulent, and if it had been valid it was barred by the statute of limitations. The claim was duly filed in the Treasury Department under Secretary Richardson. It was referred by Secretary Richardson to the then Solicitor, Banfield, with instructions to examine it. Banfield, it is commonly known, did examine it, and was ready to report against it. The papers were then suddenly and mysteriously taken by somebody from Banfield's room to the office of Sawyer, Assistant Secretary. The papers were then evidently altered or forged by somebody in some way, so that the order of Secretary Richardson to examine was made to read like an approval. The papers were then taken to Haines, Commissioner of Customs, and approved.

RETRENCHMENT.

HOW THE DEMOCRACY PROPOSE TO EFFECT IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The proposed amendment to the 120th rule of the House met with considerable opposition from Republican members to-day. Every one who spoke on the subject admitted that some change of the rules was necessary in order to make it impossible hereafter for another salary-grab to be engrafted on an appropriation bill, but the Republicans were unanimously opposed to conferring upon the Committee on Appropriations or upon the House in Committee of the Whole power to revolutionize any Department of the Government by cutting down expenses already authorized by law. The Democrats, who propose to make large reductions in the Appropriation bills, defended the amendment with considerable warmth, as upon its adoption depended the success of many of their plans of retrenchment. Many of the most extravagant expenditures of the Government are based on existing laws, and without power to change these laws it would be impossible to accomplish much in the way of economy. The Republicans held that the changes proposed ought to be referred to committees specially charged with the consideration of matters pertaining to the Department in which the reductions were to be made, but the Democrats were aware that, if these measures of retrenchment were sent to the Senate in the form of separate bills, it would be in the power of that body to defeat them, while, if they went there as part appropriation bills, the House would maintain complete control of them. The amendment was finally adopted by an almost strict party vote.

JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON.

REFUTATION OF HIS CHARGES AGAINST TREASURY OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—In relation to a statement of Jonathan Young Scammon that the indictment lately found against him for violating the National Banking laws was the result of personal spite on the part of the Treasury authorities, the following is pertinent:

On the 25th of October, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to ex-District Attorney Ward papers prepared by attorneys in Boston representing the interests of clients there, concerning the transactions of Mr. Scammon and others in a Chicago bank, and asking that action might be taken in the premises. In transmitting these papers the Secretary said:

I transmit this paper to you for investigation and such action thereupon as the nature of the case calls for, without, however, expressing any opinion in the premises. You should investigate the case thoroughly, so that, if the parties are really guilty, they may be brought to punishment, and, if not, that in any event no just occasion for complaint be given that our duty in the premises has not been performed.

On Dec. 22, 1875, Solicitor Wilson transmitted to District-Attorney Bangs a communication of Henry D. Hyde relative to the alleged violation of law on the part of the officers of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago. On Jan. 8 last, Solicitor Wilson again wrote to Mr. Bangs, in substance, thus: That he (Wilson) on that morning had had a conference with Scammon, when the latter claimed that the action complained of involved no intentional violation of law; that he (Scammon) had strong reason to believe that the criminal proceedings against him had been invoked by the parties in Boston, through their attorneys, for blackmailing purposes solely; and that no just foundations existed for the proceedings that had been instituted against him in Chicago. Wilson further said that, in view of Scammon's statement, and of the high character he had hitherto borne, he (Wilson) thought it proper that a most critical investigation and inquiry should be made into the whole case, to the end that, if any injustice had been done, the injustice might be corrected. Jan. 12, upon hearing of the statement of Mr. Scammon, that he was the victim of official *spite*, etc., Solicitor Wilson telegraphed to Chicago as follows:

Mr. Scammon is quite mistaken in claiming that he told the Solicitor that the prosecution was of his (Wilson's) instigation, and was infamous, malignant, and cowardly. What Mr. Scammon did say to Wilson appears in the above letter of Jan. 8. The intimation of Mr. Scammon that Wilson had verbally instructed the District Attorney to take the case before the Grand Jury is wholly false, no verbal communication of any kind having passed between him and Ward, Bangs, or any of their associates.

In a word, the whole charge of personal spite against the Treasury officials is a humbug. Official information has just been received here that the evidence of the Grand Jury is considered by the law officers as being very convincing, and as conclusive against Scammon as an ex parte case can be; that the full Jury voted unanimously for a true bill; that the indictment was fully read over to them afterwards, meeting their unanimous approval; that the witnesses before the Grand Jury were competent and creditable, and that the whole subject was thoroughly and impartially investigated.

DISTRICT MISMANAGEMENT.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENT EXPERIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia spent an hour this morning with the House Committee on District Affairs. The object of the Committee in arranging the meeting was to ascertain, if possible, something in regard to the nature and extent of the work done by direction of the Commissioners during the past year, and also to get an explanation of the enormous increase of the bonded 3.65 debt of the District during the same period. The Commissioners admitted that, in many instances, they had transferred the contracts made by the late Board of Public Works from one portion of the city to another, and in other instances had extended contracts so as to make the cost of their execution far exceed the original estimates. This they claim was authorized by the act of June 20, 1874, which empowered them to complete the work already under contract. From $700,000 to $800,000 has been spent during the past summer and fall in taking up wooden pavements which were entirely decayed, and replacing them with concrete. The contracts awarded by the late Board of Public Works for laying wooden pavements provided that the contractors should keep them in repair for three years, and that if they did not do it the authorities of the District might perform the necessary work and charge it to the contractors or their bondsmen. The Commissioners having given notice to many of those who had laid wooden pavements that their work needed replacing, and the contractors having paid no attention to such notices, the Commissioners have taken up the worthless wooden pavements and replaced them with concrete, paying for the new pavements with 3.65 bonds. The Chairman of the Committee then expressed grave doubts in regard to the legality of these proceedings, and intimated that steps would probably be taken to stop any further work under the Commissioners until after a full investigation of the manner in which the money already used had been expended. A bill providing for such a suspension of work was introduced in the House this afternoon by Randall, and will probably be passed at an early day. The Committee on Appropriations will be governed by the recommendations of the Committee on District Affairs in regard to making provisions for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds. The latter Committee is believed to be adverse to making such an appropriation, and the Commissioners will, without doubt, be required to pay that interest out of the funds in their hands.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CENTENNIAL SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Centennial appropriation is quite certain to pass the House unless the exhibition of the great American eagle during the next two days shall prove too much for the members. The vote upon the motion to go into Committee of the Whole was a fair test of the strength of the measure. There were 139 yeas to 27 nays. The amnesty debate does not appear to have injured the prospect of the Centennial.

FERNANDO WOOD

appeared this afternoon in the role of an investigator. He introduced resolutions for two investigations which were adopted. The one provided for another investigation of the Alaska fur seal business; the other into the reasons for the assignment of military officers to civil or diplomatic duties. The latter resolution is understood to be directed to Gen. Babcock and Gen. Sickles.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

A letter has been received here from E. B. Washburne, who has been traveling in Egypt, stating that he expects to return to Paris early next month.

GEORGE S. BANGS,

of Chicago, who has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, was to-day nominated Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Augustus Schell has written here fixing Feb. 22 and Washington as the time and place of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

THE CONFEDERATE RAID.

Secretary Chandler has called attention in the Cabinet to the cases of a number of Union soldiers displaced by the Confederate House, and asked the help of his associates in providing them places. Meantime, Mr. Chandler himself is doing his whole duty in the case.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TEXAS BORDER RAIDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Texas Border Committee has appointed a sub-committee to examine the information in the War Department on the subject of raids from Mexico, etc. The Committee will not visit Texas, but will send to Texas for persons and papers.

MUTUAL INDEMNITY CASE.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Scammon vs. Kimball, Assignee, appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois. In this case it is found that any moneys deposited by the Mutual Security Insurance Company of Chicago with complainant, Scammon, and which he still owes to the Company or to the Assignee, was and is held by him as a private banker, and not as Treasurer of the Company, and it is held that any losses sustained by the complainant by the great fire at Chicago for which the bankrupt corporation were and are liable as insurers, may be set off against that claim of the bankrupt corporation. Reversed.

ANOTHER DECISION.

In the case of Welton vs. State of Missouri, the Court decides that the State cannot compel a peddler to pay license for selling articles produced in other States on the ground that it is a tax upon the goods themselves, a discrimination against the products of other States, and is in conflict with that clause of the Federal Constitution which declares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

BEAUREGARD DESIRES TO COME BACK.

The following is a letter of Gen. Beauregard applying for the removal of his political disabilities:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—DEAR GENERAL: My friends here, believing that I can be of service to the State of Louisiana by becoming a member of the proposed Levee Board of Commissioners, have expressed the desire that I should apply to have my disabilities removed, that there should be no doubt of my ability to hold a State appointment. I beg you, therefore, to have the kindness to present to Congress this my application for the removal of my disabilities. Yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. G. B. Gordon, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has received a letter from Augustus Schell saying he will issue a call to-morrow for the Democratic National Committee to meet at Washington on the 22d of February, to fix the place and time for holding the Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

Members of the National Republican Congressional Committee, at a meeting to-night, took measures for filling existing vacancies, looking to active operations in the coming campaign.

LOUISIANA.

The instructions sent to District Attorney Beckwith, of Louisiana, by the Attorney-General, for the purpose of preventing disturbances of the public peace, are altogether general in their character, and such as would be sent to any United States Attorney in districts where violations of law are reported to the national authorities.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, including the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, showing the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1875, accompanied by an engraved map showing the conditions of the work on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

THE MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would ask the Senate on Wednesday next to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions recently submitted by him in regard to the Mississippi election.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of E. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the act granting a charter to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill concerning the competency of witnesses in Federal Courts. Placed on the calendar, with the adverse report, at the request of Mr. Ingalls, who introduced the bill.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. West introduced a bill to amend the acts to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1874. He spoke of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Pacific Railroad case, and the liability of the Government to lose not only the interest on the bonds issued to those companies, but the bonds also, and said it seemed to him that the legislative body of the Government should step in and adopt some measure to prevent such loss. He quoted from the acts of Congress in regard to these companies, and said it was evident that the United States would incur a loss unless $180,000,000 be collected from them. He offered the bill with a view to protect the interest of the Government, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) inquired if this bill had anything to do with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. West replied that the road was mentioned in the bill.

Mr. Sargent said the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had already been instructed to inquire into the subject. These railroad companies in every way placed themselves in a defiant attitude towards the Government, and, aided by certain papers, declared any attempt to make them pay the Government was an attempt to blackmail them. He thought the Judiciary Committee was the proper one to have the subject in charge, and hoped the Senator from Louisiana (West) would consent to the bill being referred to that Committee.

Mr. West accepted the suggestion, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator West's bill proposes to repeal so much of the existing laws as provide that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the Government bonds issued to aid the construction of their roads. The bill then provides that, from and after its enactment, all compensation for services rendered for the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies shall be applied to the payment of the bonds issued to, and interest paid and to be paid for, said companies, until the whole amount is fully reimbursed to the United States.

Senator West's bill to recover from the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies certain bonds and coupons, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require payment from them of the sum of $3,121,632, with interest thereon, for which amount, the bill asserts, the bonds of the United States were issued to said Companies in excess of and in violation of the limitation prescribed by Sec. 11 of the Pacific Railroad act, approved July 1, 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to require from said Companies repayment of all interest coupons of said bonds which have been paid by the United States since their issue, and the value of all unpaid coupons attached to said bonds, and in case either of said Companies shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within sixty days after demand made upon it, the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that fact to the Attorney-General, who shall thereupon institute proceedings to collect and otherwise obtain redress in respect of the same in the proper Circuit Courts of the United States, and prosecute the suits with all convenient dispatch to a final determination. The bill further provides that such causes shall have precedence in the Circuit or United States Supreme Court over all other business.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Booth introduced a bill in relation to lands heretofore granted railroad companies. It provides that all such lands on either side of any portion of the road accepted by the Government as completed shall be subject to local taxation, and requires the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to prepare and deliver, without delay, patents for all lands thus earned, if free from conflicting claims, and clearly within the limits of the grant. If the costs of survey, etc., are not paid by the railroad company, they may be paid by any purchaser at tax sale of such lands, and constitute a lien upon the patent, which shall then be issued to the company. The bill also requires the Pacific Railroad Companies to sell any land not disposed of within three years after the completion of any road to the first settler, upon compliance with the terms of the Pre-emption laws.

SILVER COIN.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin. It proposes to make the trade dollar a legal-tender at its nominal value for amounts not exceeding $20 in any one payment, and the silver half-dollar a legal-tender for amounts up to $10.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. Kelly, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He asked that the amendments be printed and the bill and amendments be recommitted. So ordered.

Mr. Boutwell gave notice that on Friday next he would submit resolutions in regard to the life and services of the late Vice-President Wilson.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. Boutwell presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, asking the passage of a law making every member of Congress directly responsible to the electors of his district, the majority of whom, if he does not meet their expectations or justify their confidence, may at any time recall him and appoint a successor. Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman submitted a concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. Finance.

The resolution requests the President to propose a treaty Convention between the two countries to establish a dollar as the money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by coin formed of the standard of gold 9-10 pure metal and 1-10 copper or copper and silver alloy. Five of these new dollars are to be the equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coin of the various denominations conforming to this standard are to be issued and be legal-tender within each country.

Mr. Hamlin called up the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, reported favorably by the Committee on Rules, which provides that the joint rules in force at the last session of Congress shall be the joint rules for the government of the two Houses during the present session, the question being on the amendment of the motion to except the twenty-second joint rule in relation to counting the vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced the resolution to be laid over.

Mr. Boutwell said the officers of the Treasury Department were preparing a statement in answer to the points made by the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) on Thursday last, and it would not be ready for the use of the Senate until to-morrow. He therefore hoped the resolution in regard to the joint rules would be discussed to-day, and the resolution of Mr. Davis calling for a Committee to inquire into the books and accounts of the Treasury Department could be resumed to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution in regard to the joint rules. After debate, the Senate, without action upon the resolution, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The following Postmasters were confirmed by the Senate: G. W. Tabler, Martinsburg, W. Va.; A. C. Vantine, Sandusky, O.; R. V. Bogert, Beaver Dam, Wis.; G. W. Porter, Clinton, Ill.; L. H. Post, De Kalb Centre, Ill.; Mrs. C. H. Dickinson, Boscobel, Wis.; Daniel Harker, Jr., Wilton Junction, Ia.; James H. Cowder, Missouri Valley, Ia.

HOUSE.

The Speaker called the States for bills for reference, and the following were referred:

By Mr. Joyce—To repeal the stamp duties on medicines; also, to prevent traffic in spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the Centennial buildings or grounds during the exhibition.

By Mr. Banks—For the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. Starkweather—Prescribing the form of oath for members of Congress.

By Mr. Cutler—Applying the proceeds of the public lands to the support of free schools.

By Mr. Packer—The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial celebration.

By Mr. Townsend (Pa.)—To repeal the act providing for a redistribution of the National-Bank currency.

By Mr. Jenks—To reduce the salaries of all the executive and legislative officers of the Government, except the army and navy, under $1,500, 20 per cent, and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000.

By Mr. Randall—Directing the discontinuance of work on the streets in Washington, and to prevent the further use of certificates by the Board of Audit.

By Mr. Harris (Va.)—To repeal the act prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States before the War, except on proof of loyalty.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

By Mr. O'Brien—Proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

SECTION 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof, and no minister or preacher of the Gospel of any religious creed or denomination shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States, or under any State, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office of public trust in any State, or under the United States.

SEC. 2. No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised nor lands so devoted be divided between religious sects or denominations, nor shall any minister or preacher of the Gospel of any religious creed or denomination hold office in connection with the public schools in the State, nor be eligible to any position of trust or emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State, or in the United States, which shall be supported in whole or in part from any public fund.

Mr. O'Brien said he would offer it as an amendment to Blaine's proposition.

MORE BILLS.

By Mr. Darrall—For the improvement of Bayou Lafourche.

By Mr. Morey—Appropriating $3,000,000 to repair and rebuild the levees of the Mississippi.

By Mr. Woodworth—To establish a Bureau of Transportation and to regulate the management of railroad and transportation companies employed in internal commerce.

By Mr. Hurd—To restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877, and to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payment.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the proposition introduced some weeks since by Mr. Holman to amend the rule governing the offering of amendments to general appropriation bills so as to make the rule read:

"No appropriation shall be reported in such general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except in continuation of the appropriation for such public works and objects as are already in progress. Nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing the existing law be in order, except such as being germain to the subject matter of the bill shall retrench expenditure."

A long discussion ensued on the proposed change, which was opposed on the Republican side by Messrs. Banks, Garfield, Hale, and Kasson, on the plea that it would enable the Committee on Appropriations to control practically all departments of the Government, and was defended on the Democratic side by Messrs. Cox, Holman, and Randall, on the plea that it was in the interest of economy; that it only placed propositions to reduce expenditures on the same footing as propositions to increase, and that it gave no additional power to the Committee on Appropriations, inasmuch as its action could be only recommendatory. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Randall, having spoken of the desire of the Committee on Appropriations to push in the way of retrenchment, was told by Mr. Banks that We (the Republicans) will push you into it, even to the extent of cutting down the salaries of members; to which Mr. Randall replied that, We (the Democrats) will come to that at the proper time.

The new rule was adopted—Yeas, 156; nays, 102; nearly a party vote.

After remarks by Mr. Hardenbergh in favor of the bill, the Committee rose without action.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all correspondence with Spain in reference to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether the lease from the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company of the right to take fur seals in Alaska was made and executed in pursuance of law, and for the best advantage of the United States; also whether the interests of the United States have been properly protected, and whether the Alaska Commercial Company has complied with its terms and conditions. Adopted.

Mr. Wood also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether, since the close of the Rebellion, any army officer on the active list has held or exercised the functions of a civil officer either in the diplomatic or consular service, or to carry on any negotiations or arrangements with any foreign Government or people, or as clerk or Secretary of the President, or to perform any civil duties in or about the Executive office, under what authority and what legislation is necessary to prevent such assignments. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Hendee introduced a bill for the printing of speeches delivered in Congress in the language in which they are delivered. Referred.

Mr. New introduced a Constitutional amendment to limit the Presidential term to four years. Referred.

Mr. Knott offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the law now in force in the District of Columbia relating to libel. Adopted.

The House at half-past 4 adjourned.

A Convention of the authorities having the care of the poor in Michigan is to be held at Detroit for the purpose of deciding upon some method of making trouble for the Grand Army of Tramps, which, like the lice of Egypt, swarm everywhere.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Michigan met at Detroit last evening and heard the address of Mr. Mansfield, M. I. G. M., giving an account of his labors during the year, and of the dispensations he had granted.

RAILROADS.

Petition for the Repeal of the Potter Law.

The Mischief It Has Done—Comparative Statement of Rates.

Letter from Mr. Joy to the Board of Trade Committee and the Reply.

Summary of the Report of the Illinois Railroad Commissioners.

The Grand Trunk's Opportunity—New Line to California.

THE POTTER LAW.

PETITION TO THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

The leading Wisconsin railway companies yesterday presented to the Wisconsin Legislature a petition for relief from the burdensome operations of the Potter law. The argument in support of their plea is written by Mr. J. W. Midgley, of Chicago, at the request of the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and Albert Keep, Esq., President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. It is published in pamphlet form for general distribution. The authorities for the statements made are carefully given. The following is an abstract of the argument:

Whoever renders a desired service is entitled to just compensation. It becomes, therefore, necessary to consider what is a reasonable rate. The Legislature may declare that rates shall be reasonable, but the Courts must determine whether they are or not. Upon this point English and American authorities are agreed. Their conclusion is "that a common carrier can afford to carry at much the same rate of hire as that which is exacted universally by carriers similarly situated, and which, if it has been found to remunerate them, may, upon the best grounds, be called reasonable."

This construction conforms to the judgment of reasonable men. The people of Wisconsin disclaim any intention of denying the railway companies just compensation; and their representatives have repeatedly said: "Show us that the rates fixed by law are not reasonable, and we will make them just."

Taking the standard given, a difficulty arises in

THE VARYING CIRCUMSTANCES OF ROADS.

No two are alike. Still many are sufficiently so to admit of tolerably fair comparison. It is decided that things are conveyed under "like circumstances" where the labor and expense are, in the opinion of the jury, the same. In the matter of transportation, the cost is a paramount consideration. If compelled to do business below cost, bankruptcy is merely a question of time. A knowledge of the cost is, therefore, absolutely necessary in order to fix reasonable rates. A tariff of rates that would be extortionate if charged upon the New York Central, might be no more than reasonable on the Colorado Central, where business is light and expenses are heavy. It is not presumed that an accurate computation of the cost of moving a ton of freight 1 mile can be made; nor that, if approximated, it would be reliable, for "the cost of moving freight varies, under given circumstances, at least as much as the cost of raising crops." Nor will the precise cost of moving a ton of freight 1 mile be known until a railroad is built and operated exclusively for freight. Yet there are certain elements of cost contingent upon locality that are quite evident. When, for instance, it is known that the Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies annually expend nearly $2,000,000 for fuel for locomotives, and that medium coal averages $4 in Wisconsin, while the Pennsylvania Railroad pay only $2 for the best quality, it is manifest that, in one important respect, the cost of transportation must be 100 per cent higher in Wisconsin than in Pennsylvania. This comparison extends to Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio roads that traverse coal districts, where it averages less than $1.50 per ton. This difference becomes more striking in view of the fact that the 60 odd per cent which the operating expenses of the Northwestern and St. Paul Railways bear to their earnings, the item of fuel constitutes 15 per cent.

Expenditures for track repairs and renewals are the leading items of expense. Supplies being largely drawn from the East, Western roads must pay in excess of Eastern roads the cost of carriage to the West. Another element of cost is climatic. Southern and Eastern roads are rarely troubled on account of snow or frost; whereas, during a "severe spell," Wisconsin railways are blocked for days, traffic is suspended, and great losses are incurred.

As it does not appear that in the remaining items of expense the Wisconsin companies can effect any reduction compared with other roads, clearly

THE COST OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN THAT STATE

is greater than that of roads more fortunately located. On what principle, then, should they be reduced to lower rates of fare and freight? The average rate on the several classes named in the present law is, for 150 miles, a slight fraction over 2 cents per ton per mile. The rate for 150 miles is taken because that is the average distance that each ton of freight is hauled upon the leading railways of Wisconsin. The rate named would be realized were an equal quantity of each class of freight carried. But the lower classes predominate. Lumber is the main article of shipment. For 150 miles it is at less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton per mile, and for 200 miles at less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton per mile. Hence the companies are compelled to do the major portion of their local business at less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton per mile!

In Connecticut, the railroads average $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per mile; Maine, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Massachusetts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents; seven Pennsylvania roads, 3 cents; twenty-three Ohio roads, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; and New York roads, including the New York Central, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton per mile.

In Europe, the average rates per ton per mile are: in Belgium, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents; France, 3 cents; England, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents, and Germany, 4 cents.

The contrasts presented are made still more startling by the fifth section of the Potter law, which treats the several roads as though they constituted one line. The result may be stated thus: A car-load of lumber is shipped at Junction City, destined for Madison. The distance is 152 miles—53 on the Wisconsin Valley, 25 on the West Wisconsin, and 74 on the Northwestern Railway. The car-load rate is $.3. If divided among the three roads in the order named in Sec. 4 of the law, the

Wisconsin Valley would receive for hauling it 53 miles	$14.81
West Wisconsin would receive for hauling it 25 miles	3.39
Chicago & Northwestern would receive for hauling it 74 miles	6.00

Were the rate to be divided on a strictly pro rata basis—i. e., in proportion to the distance hauled on each line—the

Wisconsin Valley Railway would receive	$ 8.00
West Wisconsin Railway	3.80
Chicago & Northwestern	11.20

The results would be still different were these roads allowed the local rates named in the Potter law. Then the

Wisconsin Valley Railway would receive	$14.50
West Wisconsin Railway	6.00
Chicago & Northwestern	16.00

Dealers at Wisconsin Valley Junction would be charged $14.50 for a car-load of lumber from Junction City, whereas, were the car destined beyond, the total rate as far as Elroy, 31 miles further south, would not reach $12. In one case the Wisconsin Valley Railroad would receive $14.50 for hauling a car 53 miles; in the other, for the same service, only $8. Then, the West Wisconsin would receive only $2.30 for the same service which, if the shipment began and terminated on its road, would yield it $6. Such inequalities, if perpetrated by a railway company, would not be tolerated.

Compared with other States, the lumber rate is unreasonably low. It scarcely averages $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton per mile. In New England, the roads having a heavy lumber traffic average from 3 to 4 cents per ton per mile; while in the West, the average on leading roads for 150 miles exceeds 3 cents per ton per mile. This adverse showing extends to rates on grain and flour. Nor is

THE COMPARISON OF PASSENGER RATES

more favorable. Connecticut averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile; Maine, 4 to 5 cents; fourteen Pennsylvania roads average $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; Michigan, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents; Minnesota, 4 to 5 cents; while, in the Upper Peninsular, the rate is 5 cents, and in Colorado, 10 cents per mile.

Throughout England the average is 4 cents; while upon the best routes—from London to Brighton and London to Dover—the through rate exceeds 5 and 6 cents per mile. In France the average is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents, and in Austria, 4 cents.

The low rates enforced in Wisconsin cannot be justified. No railroad in the State is in position to earn a dividend, while two only from their earnings meet current expenses and interest on bonds, and they are enabled to do so only on account of their operations in other States. Thus the people of Wisconsin receive cheap transportation at the expense of others. This is shown by applying the average Potter law rates to the entire freight movement of the Northwestern and St. Paul Companies for their last reported fiscal years. The former would then have closed the year with a deficit of $1,076,632.53; and the latter with a deficit of $1,842,599.63.

Nor are the Companies with whose rates comparisons have been made excessively remunerative. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania each fall below an average of 5 per cent dividend; Maine and Connecticut average $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; while in the West, Ohio does not average 3 per cent, and only two roads in Indiana, four in Illinois, and four leased lines in Iowa, pay any dividends whatever. Of the remainder, the majority are in the hands of Receivers.

The question as to whether charges are unjust depends not upon what price the Company carries for others, but whether the charges in themselves are excessive or not. Complaints are often based on the mistaken belief that it always costs less to carry freight a short than a longer distance, whereas distance has little to do with the cost of carriage. Cars earn money only when they are in motion, and earn it as long as they are in motion, which fact enables companies to

earn large net profits on long business at less than half the rate which is barely remunerative on short hauls. The expense of loading and handling freight is the same, whether it is destined 10 or 100 miles. In proportion as a road is enabled to compete for through business,—even though taken at low rates,—to that extent it is enabled the cheaper to do its local business.

UNIFORM RATES ARE ALSO UNJUST,

because the cost of operations is not the same upon each road or any two roads. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, the charges per mile run varied on the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co. from $1.17 on the La Crosse Division, to $1.62 on the Prairie du Chien Division, and $1.46 on the Northern Division. The same year the average cost of transporting a ton of freight 1 mile in New York varied from 9 mills on the New York Central, to 10 cents on the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad; and, according to President Scott's List report, the cost varied from 7 mills per ton per mile on the Pennsylvania main line, to 1 cent and 7 mills on their New Jersey lines.

The character of the road should be considered. For every grade of 25 feet to the mile, the work required to overcome it is equivalent to that expended on 2 miles of level road.

It is also essential to know the probable amount of freight to be carried. A large, regular business can be done cheaper than a small, occasional business. The cost for power is not proportionately small for small tonnage, yet they are now obliged to carry it at a lower rate than the Pennsylvania or the New York Central, one of which frequently has 1.0 trains a day, and the other 16 mile of freight trains a day. The transportation of such vast quantities enables those companies to earn larger net earnings per mile than are the gross earnings of any two Wisconsin lines.

Freight movements is large in one direction. During 1874 the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway hauled 1,31,.34 tons eastward, and only 44,.11 tons westward. The cars re quisite to carry the difference of 766,.19 tons were hauled westward empty—i. e., a double trip was necessary to secure freight for one trip. Yet the inequality of business demands as large equipment as though it were constant.

The highest courts cannot in reconciling the conditional fitness of unequal rates. In a leading case it was held "that a Company may charge different rates for transportation where the expenses thereof are different; and, as the expense of starting a train is the same for a long or short distance, this may fairly be taken into account and justify an inequality in the rates of carriage between different places."

AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE VARYING CONDITIONS OF EACH LINE

is, therefore, necessary in order to prescribe reasonable rates. As stated by a select committee of the British Parliament, "To as are matters which require the knowledge, skill, and experience of the managers themselves, and any attempt on the part of any Government Department to do it for them is impossible." The Railroad Commissioners of Maine, statisticians of Michigan have reached the same conclusion. For, as a rule, the men who manage railroads are credited with shrewdness, which considerations alone will impel them to develop their territory, however unfavorable conditions in its wealth augments the Company's profits.

In Ohio nine distinct tariffs of rates have been prescribed, of which the State Railroad Commissioners, in their report for 1874, said they were "the most fruitful source of complaint." Illinois, after several attempts to define what ought to be charged, devoted the task upon three Commissioners, who reported one section for all roads in the State also. Upon both the Illinois rates, reduced them 10 per cent and applied them to four trunk lines. Mean nots, failing once to establish fixed rates, re enacted the common law. Outright by those failures, which in likewise disregard state relations across of other States. In Massachusetts, the Commonwealth can assume control, only after a road has been in operation twenty years. "By paying thereafter the amount of cost plus 10, with a net profit thereon of 10 per cent from the time of payment by the stockholders to the time of purchase." In England, if, after twenty one years, any railway has made 10 per cent, during seven years, Government may reduce the rates charged, but shall guarantee the Company 10 per cent for the next twenty-five years. New York has followed the English rule, providing that the rate of fare or freight shall not, without the consent of the corporation, be so reduced by the Legislature as to produce less than 10 per cent per annum on the capital actually expended. Massachusetts rates are prescribed in Pennsylvania; yet the companies most restricted are allowed to charge an average of 4 cents per ton per mile. In New Jersey, by general law, the tolls are authorized to charge 10 cents per ton per mile. In Ohio they are unlimited up to 30 miles, beyond which they are authorized to charge 5 cents per ton per mile. The six leading railways of England are reported to charge 2.49 cents per ton per mile. Of these rates a Parliamentary committee said: "They are always fixed so high that it becomes, sooner or later, the interest of the companies to carry at lower rates."

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Wherever they meet, the baleful influences of the law are known and appreciated. Their impressions are conveyed to the State Department through its agents abroad. Tom Canal of Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, alluding to the Potter law, says it has "affected those securities in which the Dutch capitalists have invested, more than any other." that "for years to come no investment of Dutch capital in United States railroad enterprises will be made"; and that "financiers agree in declaring that a revival of confidence in American railroad enterprises can only occur after when a radi al change takes place in the different States." The Consul at Frankfort, the central banking city of Europe, says: "The Germans believe they have been deceived and defrauded;" they find that "sovereign States deny and disregard th ir guarantees"; and, he adds, "the interest offered by European enterprises is equal to the usual rates of interest in the United States, whereas the capital will find abundant use in its own country."

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The argument concludes: "The rates of fare and freight enforced by law in Wisconsin are misfortune. They are proven to be unreasonable. The railways are compelled to do transportation below cost. In view of which, Edmund Burke's utterance is pertinent and true to day: "Men have no right to what is not reasonable."

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THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

SUMMARY OF THEIR REPORT.

The annual report to the Governor of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners has just been published and from it the following abstract is made:

During the year, closing with June, 1875, 331 miles main-lines and branches of railroads have been opened for business in the State, exclusive of other roads in course of construction. The total length of main-line and branches in the State, reported to the Board, is 7,109 miles, with very few miles of double track, good sidings, and complete telegraphic facilities, though sufficient to carry on the business of the roads with safety and dispatch. Of the 331 miles of road opened during the year, 324 are main tracs. Thirty corporations made returns, including the Cairo & St. Louis, a 3-feet, narro e-gauge.

The freight receipts during the year were $71,575,583, against $63,0.6,925.25 the year previous, being an increase of $3,548,677.77. The passenger receipts were $26.993,436.31, against $23,078,849.58 the year previous, being an increase of $3,913,398.72. The total earnings for the year were $105,945,783.59, being an increase of $8,738,920.41 over last ye a. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy had the largest increase in receipts, being $1,101,909.73 on passenger, and $2,214,096.28 on freight. The average amount of earnings per mile, this year, was $7,010.23, or $530.77 less than last year. The earnings vary from $20,046.29 on the Michigan Central, to $707.30 on the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad, per mile. The chief cause of increase is attributed to 2,200 miles added since last year, most of the increase of mileage being within the State, and owned by our own corporations. The reduction in receipts per mile is attributed to the fact that m at of the new roads run through a sparsely-settled country.

The business in Illinois has been larger than ever before, but it has been spread over a greater number of miles.

The cost of running per mile was $4,349.24 on each mile of road, against $4,375.76 last year, a decrease of $455.51 per mile, effecting a saving of more than $6,000,000 per year to the companies. The amount of net earnings on all roads which have reported is $35,181,814.16, being an increase of $4,561,410.75 over last year. The operating expenses vary from $13,404.73 on the Michigan Central per mile to $737.25 on the Chicago & Illinois Southern. The total amount of dividends paid was $11,408,325, of which $93,376 was on preferred stock. The dividends were on stock representing capital stock to the amount of $139,385,707. The non-dividend-paying stock aggregates $174,206,925.

The increase in steel rails over las t year was 518 miles, making a total of 1,315 miles laid within the State, or about 26 per cent of the rosin lines. Nineteen companies have spent $443,367.54 during the year for new equipments. The operating expenses within the State employ 68,000 men, 33,000 of whom reside within the State. Two of the companies employ 10,000 men each, half of whom live in Illinois.

The number of passengers transported by all the roads is estimated at 334,115,234 per mile, and 1,549,183,984 tons of freight per mile. Of this the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy carried the most of bo n passengers and freight. Nine roads, during the year, have been run relative in favor of the freight charge s by roads west of Detroit as compared with those East is not true. On the statement I made a freight agent is no authority. He cannot tell what the average rate of freight is per ton per mile. That information may be found in some of the offices of the Company, and is always given to the public in the annual report of the Company. I have before me the annual report of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, published in 1874, giving the average rate per ton per mile on all freights on that road. It will be found stated on page 16, and reads as follows: "The average earnings per ton per mile for all roads in the State also. Upon both the Illinois rates, reduced them 10 per cent and applied them to four trunk lines. Mean nots, failing once to establish fixed rates, re enacted the common law. Outright by those failures, which in likewise disregard state relations across of other States. In Massachusetts, the Commonwealth can assume control, only after a road has been in operation twenty years. "By paying thereafter the amount of cost plus 10, with a net profit thereon of 10 per cent from the time of payment by the stockholders to the time of purchase." In England, if, after twenty one years, any railway has made 10 per cent during seven years, Government may reduce the rates charged, but shall guarantee the Company 10 per cent for the next twenty-five years. New York has followed the English rule, providing that the rate of fare or freight shall not, without the consent of the corporation, be so reduced by the Legislature as to produce less than 10 per cent per annum on the capital actually expended. Massachusetts rates are prescribed in Pennsylvania; yet the companies most restricted are allowed to charge an average of 4 cents per ton per mile. In New Jersey, by general law, the tolls are authorized to charge 10 cents per ton per mile. In Ohio they are unlimited up to 30 miles, beyond which they are authorized to charge 5 cents per ton per mile. The six leading railways of England are reported to charge 2.49 cents per ton per mile. Of these rates a Parliamentary committee said: "They are always fixed so high that it becomes, sooner or later, the interest of the companies to carry at lower rates."

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THE GRAND TRUNK.

ITS OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Grand Trunk Railway's golden opportunity is now, and C. J. Brydges, Esq., can effect it by completing the road to Chicago, giving the merchants of the Western States an independent outlet for their produce to the seaboard. The Grand Trunk has been made bankrupt by its own stockholders in England, first by the contractors supplying inferior rails that were rejected by the English railways and were not adapted to this country. It is quite evident the London Board of Directors, 3,000 miles from the scene of action, undertaking to build and equip a railway in a country they had never seen and a climate they were totally ignorant of, could not but fail. The millions it originally cost have had to be duplicated, and it now is constructed. All it requires is its direct connection with Chicago, and when completed it will be found under its present management liberal in its accommodation to the public, and not dictatorial to its customers. Its policy has always been to stand independent of "pools" or combinations. During the summer season it is not subject to dictation, but in winter the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern (both roads connecting with the Grand Trunk at Detroit) jealous of each other, agree to disagree, and dictate to the Grand Trunk what shall be its tariff upon produce to points in New England and Europe, if it will be remembered by some of the members of the Board of Trade that some few years ago the Grand Trunk undertook to carry dressed hogs to Boston and cities east at lower rates than other competing lines. A large number were secured at from 45 cents to 50 cents below the regular tariff rate, when the matter was discovered, an embargo was placed upon shippers via the Grand Trunk, and prepayment of freight charges exacted—the full local Detroit rate. This was embarrassing to shippers at the time, and to the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern the shippers were indebted for the accommodation. Unlike the Great Western Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk has an outlet, whereas the Great Western is dovetailed at both ends, and will doubtless remain so until the New York Central absorbs it with the Michigan Central.

S. T. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW CALIFORNIA LINE.

The officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad held a conference in this city last Saturday with the Managers of the Union Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and St. Jo & Council Bluffs Railroad, and succeeded in forming a new line to California via Omaha. Heretofore the Chicago & Alton Railroad had to take its California business via Kearney. This was a roundabout way, and as the Union Pacific did not get as much mileage by shipping by this route as by the Iowa pool lines, which consist of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern, it gave most of its business to the latter roads. Therefore, the Chicago & Alton came to the conclusion that the Kearney route would not do, and, if it could not form a new combination via Omaha, it would withdraw its New York agency and devote its energies exclusively to the business from this city to California. Negotiations have been in progress for the last three or four weeks, and finally the managers have succeeded in forming a through line, but little inferior to any of the pool lines. The new route will be from Chicago to Mexico, Mo., over the Chicago & Alton; from Mexico to St. Joseph, over the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; from St. Joseph to Omaha, over the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, and thence over the Union Pacific to California. The managers of the Union Pacific Railroad have agreed to give the new line a full share of its business on the same terms as those accorded to the Iowa pool lines. This new arrangement is of considerable importance to the Chicago business interests. Heretofore our merchants were complet ly at the mercy of the Iowa pool, but now, there being a healthy and independent competition in the field, a lively contest for supremacy, which must necessarily be beneficial to Chicago interests, may be expected.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON & GREAT NORTHERN.

The coupons due Jan. 1 on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern first-mortgage bonds were not paid, but the Company has agreed to devote the entire income of the present month to their payment. The Treasurer expected to begin payment about Jan. 12, and to liquidate the whole amount by the end of the month. The managers of the Company state that the earnings had been used to pay interest until the employes' wages were nearly five months in arrears, and it was absolutely necessary to use the November and December earnings for the payment of this debt. For this reason the Company was unable to meet the January coupons promptly.

KOBE POOLING.

Surveys have been made for a track about half a mile long to connect the tracks of the Canada Southern railroad with those of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern at Toledo. This will give the Canada Southern access to the Union Depot. The pooling arrangements between the road and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern have been completed, and will involve a cessation of the competition between the two roads for traffic between Detroit and Toledo. All the trains, but two, which now run over the Canada Southern between those cities will be taken off, and those are the through trains for Buffalo. The present depot arrangements at Detroit will not be changed, but tickets on the two roads will be made interchangeable and rates probably raised.

LAND SALES.

The Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad reports for December sales of 1,334.93 acres of land for $10,450.32. The cash collected in land contracts was $28,375.14.

DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 17.—A telegram has been received in this city from London stating that the differences have been settled between the German and American bondholders of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, the former owning $4,000,000 of bonds and the latter $500,000. Accordingly, advertisement of the sale of the road has been made, and the 2d of March fixed for the date of the sale, and to take place in Davenport. The road is about 150 miles long. It will be purchased by the bondholder, by whom it will be built to Cresco and into this city and largely improved.

DANVILLE & PAXTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 17.—A large number of people assembled at Lincoln Hall this evening to listen to an address by the Hon. John C. Short before the Business Men's Association. Mr. Short's subject was the building of the Danville & Paxton Railroad. The subject was well handled, the speaker demonstrating the feasibility of completing the work in a short time, and at little expense to the people.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 16.—An engineer corps of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road are running a line from Knoxville to Des Moines, and rumor they are surveying the old line of the Alna, Knoxville & Des Moines Road. The object probably is to secure the right of way on that route, and thus cut off the Chicago & Rock Island, which is coming here from Knoxville. Both these roads are controlled here to-day comprised delegates from every western country. There is great unanimity of action, and little doubt that the road will be built. A committee has been appointed to represent the matter in the West, and to submit propositions for bonds, etc. The cry is "Onto Denver."

FIRES.

AT LUDINGTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Jan. 17.—A fire this morning destroyed Foster & Stanchfield's dry-goods store and the entire stock. Loss on stock, $15,000 at least; insured for about 50 per cent of the loss. George Coffin, keeper of a saloon, lost everything, including household goods and entire stock; no insurance. Mr. Sugar, a blacksmith residing over Foster & Stanchfield's store, lost all the goods and clothes of himself and family. Miss Keeler, a milliner, lost everything; no insurance. All the buildings burned belong to Hon. Timothy O'Brien, of Milwaukee. The Farrell House is scorched, but not otherwise injured. William Hayett's drug stock is greatly injured in consequence of removal, and his building is injured so no. The express office of the American Company is burned.

AT FORT DODGE, IA.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Jan. 17.—A fire broke out in the barber-shop of Sarrenson & Co. yesterday morning, destroying the frame building and damaging three others close by. The burned buildings were occupied by Sarrenson's barber-shop, Webster's restaurant, and Burke's meat-market. They were owned by Mrs. Schamp, and had $1,250 in insurance in the Kansas Traders' and Atlas. The stock of the barber-shop was insured in the City, of Kentucky, for $500. Freeman's clothing-store and Bennett's tobacconist-store were injured about $200 by removal of stocks.

AT CONCORD, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 17.—The public-school building in Concord, this county, which cost $1,500, was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. It was insured for $1,100 in the State of Des Moines. It is supposed that the fire was the result of the carelessness of parties who held a spelling-school in the building Friday night.

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 17.—A dwelling-house owned and occupied by John Gallagher was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $2,000; insured.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 4o4 at 6:10 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in the engine-room of the Union Lime Works on Nineteenth street, between Robey and Lincoln. P. W. Finney, the owner, loses about $25. Cause, shavings and an overheated boiler.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 17.—A grand temperance crusade, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is in progress in this city. Col. John Hoy, of New York City, delivered an address to-night at the Lutheran house of worship to a large audience. Several Chicago women orators have already been here. The result has been that there are four separate and distinct temperance organizations. One of these, numbering 130 "promising" young men, has been recently organized, with elegant rooms. "No license" is the motto at the ensuing municipal election.

The Valley National Bank, of St. Louis, yesterday petitioned at Springfield, Ill., to have Farwell & Co., of Frederick, Schuyler County, adjudged bankrupts. Defendants are cited to show cause by the 25th.

FOREIGN.

The Mark Lane Express' Review of the Breadstuffs Trade.

French Senatorial Elections Result Largely in Favor of the Conservatives.

The London Times Advises the Porte to Accept the Andrassy Proposition.

Montenegro Succeeds in Purchasing More Arms.

The German Government About to Close the "Ursuline Convent in Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* weekly review of the grain trade says: Winter returned last week with greatly increased severity, but no change from the mild and damp weather has been serviceable to the newly-threshed samples, which had scarcely found buyers in consequence of their miserable condition, and to this we attribute the moderate decline in averages rather than to any actual reduction. But we can fully rely upon the full recovery in the condition until March sets in, so we have six weeks before we can expect much benefit, though the land has been getting somewhat drained of superfluous moisture in preparation for the spring planting. We note by the weekly sales that now we have exactly reached the average of last year when the crop was a good one. Unless imports continue to be overdone, which with the Northern ports closed, and New York quotations fully 5 shillings per quarter dearer, seems quite impossible, there must eventually be a recovery in the prices as our wants become conspicuous. More firmness is evinced at Paris and in some of the provincial markets, also in Belgium, but the Dutch and German markets have ruled dull, the roads and canals being obstructed by ice and snow. The latter seems to have been more plentiful in other parts of Europe than in England.

COTTON-MILLS BURNED.

Dilworth & Sons' cotton-mills, at Manchester, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss set mated at £40,000.

Lumley & Simpson's cotton-mills at Saltley were burned to-day. Damage £40,000. Two hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

STEAMER ASHORE.

WEST COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 17.—The North German Lloyds' steamer Solier, from New York for Bremen, is ashore on the Bramble. Efforts to get her afloat have been unsuccessful. She will probably be obliged to discharge part of her cargo.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

We have received the following from the India Office for publication:

At the close of last summer Lord Northbrook intimated that he did not feel able to remain the heavy burden of his office during another summer in India. He will therefore be relieved in the course of the spring by Lord Lytton, now Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon. Her Majesty has re a pleased to confer an Earldom on Lord Northbrook in recognition of his distinguished services.

Lord Lytton, who is nominated the successor of Lord Northbrook in the Viceroyalty of India, is Edward Robert, only son of Edward, the first Lord, better known by his former name of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, which was Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second Administration. His mother was Rosina, only daughter of the late Mr. Francis Massy Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, in the County of Limerick. He was born on the 8th of November, 1831, and was educated at Harrow and at the University of Bonn. He was appointed attache at Washington in October, 1849, at Florence in 1852, at Paris in 1854, Paid Attache at the Hague in 1856, First Paid Attache at St. Petersburg in 1858, whence he was transferred in the same capacity to Vienna in the following year. He was Acting Consul at Belgrade in 1860, and in 1864 was appointed Secretary of Legation at Athens. He was secretary of Legation at Copenhagen in the following year, and was twice Charge d'Affaires there in 1863 and 1864. In the latter year he was transferred to Athens, and in 1865 to Lisbon where he was on several occasions employed for some months as Charge d'Affaires. He was transferred to Madrid. In the same year he became Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna, where he was Acting Charge d'Affaires from October to December. He was transferred to Paris in 1872, to Paris, where he was Acting Charge d'Affaires on three separate occasions in the two years following. It was in November, 1873, that he received the appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. He has been subsequently accredited Minister-Plenipotentiary to Paris in the absence of our Ambassador. He succeeded to his father's title in the month of January, 1873. His poems, whether published in his own name, or under the assumed one of "Owen Meredith," have achieved considerable popularity. Lord Lytton married, in 1864, Miss Edith Villiers, second daughter of the late Hon. Edward Villiers, and niece of Lord the Earl of Clarendon.

A NEW BATCH OF BRITISH PEERS.

New York World.

Mr. Disraeli has been giving away a batch of coronets for Christmas presents. The Earl of Abergavenny (called *Abergavenny* by the wrong-end English who construct Chalmondeley into Chumley, and Marjoribanks into Marchbanks) has been made a Marquis. The new Marquis is one of the oldest Barons in England, and is the head of the ancient and historic house of the Nevills, so illustrious in the time of Warwick, the kin maker. The Marquis has also received a second Earldom with the ancient title of Lewes which he bore as a matter of courtesy by his oldest son, hitherto known as Viscount Nevill. Mr. Disraeli's horse-breeding host of Critchill, Mr. Gerard Sturt, whose stallies are said to be as splendid as his house, has been made a peer by the title of Lord Allington, and Lord Wanchaliff of Mr. Stuart-Wortley has been made an Earl. The Irish Earl of Erne (Crichton) has been made happy with an English title and a seat in the House of Lords.

London Correspondence New York Times.

The batch of new peers whom Mr. Disraeli has created are, for the most part, more country gentlemen, "acred up to the lips," and with incomes ranging from £40,000 to £80,000 a year. One of them is a Lancashire Baronet, who is head of an old Roman Catholic family. The Earl of Abergavenny, who represents an old Barony that goes back to the dim ages of English history—the Earldom dating only from 1804—degrades his historical position by conferring a brand new Marquisate of the Brummagem sort. The Duke of Richmond, not content with his English Dukedom, his Scotch Dukedom of Lennox, and the French Dukedom of d'Aubigne, all of which come to him from the proud line who founded the family, —the Dukes of Portsmouth. Charles II.'s notorious mistress,—has added his influence with the Premier to have the Dukedom of Gordon revived in his favor. The Duke of Richmond had already obtained the Gordon estates, which went on the female side, but the Marquis of Huntley is the representative of that male line and the Gordon clan. Hence their looks and muttered anathemas in the Lennox palace, though perhaps they will not lead to an open feud. It must. I suppose, be the desire of the Duke to give himself another relationship than that with "Louise Renee de Perrancourt," that he has thus snatched at the nominal headship of the Gordons.

FRANCE.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Conservatives have elected majorities of the Senatorial delegates in the following departments: Ile et Vilaine, Somme, Pas de Calais, Haute Savoie, Marome, Orne, Seine Inferieure, Vosges, Lot et Garonne, Neivre, Cotes du Nord, Correze, Loire et Cher, Bouches du Rhone, Puy de Dome.

The delegates elected in the Department of Gonne and Mayenne are equally divided between the parties.

A grand Electoral Committee of the Conservative Union has been formed under the Presidency of Gen. Changarnier. It appeals to all who support the manifesto issued by President MacMahon.

La Patrie gives the following as the general result of the elections for Senatorial delegates, professedly from an official source: Of the 30,000 Communes, 26,000 have returned Conservative delegates. The extreme Radicals have been victorious in very few instances. The successful candidates are Bonapartists, Orleans, and Moderate Republicans, the Bonapartists preponderate in seventeen Departments.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A *Times* Paris special says among the Conservative delegates elected in those departments from which results have so far been made known the Legitimists and Orleanists are comparatively few in number. The prevailing element consists of pronounced Bonapartists. If the returns already at hand could be taken as a criterion of the final result, they would give us a Senate composed of 150 Republicans, including life Senators already elected by the Assembly, 100 militant Bonapartists, and 20 belonging to various parties, including the patient Bonapartists.

LETTER FROM THE DUC D'AUMALE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The *Journal de Paris*, the official organ of the Orleans Princes, publishes the following letter, addressed by the Duc d'Aumale, President of the General Council of the Oise, to one of the members of that body:

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27, 1875.—MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: You are about to be called on to exercise the functions conferred on you by the organic laws, and to take part in the Senatorial elections. I know that several members of the Council General have an intention of giving their votes to him whom for five years they have called to the honor of presiding over them. I should be happy to continue to represent the Department of the Oise in our political Assemblies. Experience has shown me that it was not possible to take a useful part in the Assembly's deliberations while continuing to hold a command such as that confided to me by the National Assembly of the Republic. In 1871, on offering myself to the suffrages of the electors of the Oise, I expressed a hope of being able to contribute to the re-establishment of Constitutional Monarchy, but I told them also that if my desire could not be accomplished I should continue loyally to serve my country; and I am serving it. HENRI D'ORLEANS.

LETTER FROM M. THIERS.

The Republicans, it was rumored a few days ago, intended to propose M. Thiers for the Senate in a large number of Departments, but this project, which did not have been a demonstration hostile to the Marshal, seems to have been abandoned, and the following letter published this evening shows that M. Thiers refuses to be a candidate in more than one Department. Replying to an invitation from the Gaope et Loire, he says:

I have received the letter you have addressed to me, and have been deeply touched by it. I should have liked to be able to be useful to one of the most patriotic Departments in France by accepting the nomination it offered me, but I could only do so on two conditions—the first, the state of my health, which I regret it; and the second, that I should have remained free when the time for definite choice came to elect for the Senate or for the Chamber of Deputies according to the well-considered interests of the cause we are defending, that of the Conservative Republic. On the other hand, however, the best ole taken at your last meeting have proved that you do not lack candidates worthy of you, and, on the other hand, the distinction of your department required an immediate and definite answer. In these circumstances allow me to decline, though with warm regret, the exceedingly honorable offer you have made me. I am refusing at this moment all the numerous Senatorial nominations proposed to me with one exception, that of Belfort, the acceptance of which is with me a matter of duty and a question of the heart.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—M. Thiers has agreed to be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies for the Second Circumscription of Valenciennes. If elected there, and also to the Senate at Belfort, he will be guided by circumstances in determining which chamber he will sit in.

TURKEY.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times*, in an editorial urging adhesion to Count Andrassy's note, says: "The Sublime Porte was never before in so critical a state. If the opportunity that Count Andrassy's note offers for settling the Eastern questions, be by bit, is allowed to pass, Europe may soon be forced to apply rougher methods to a wider area. England may be able to determine whether the Ottoman Empire shall be seized or not. She stands, therefore, in a position of peculiar responsibility."

ARMS FOR MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna asserts that Montenegro has purchased 15,000 more muskets; that a bargain was made through a Russian agent, and the arms were paid for with Italian money.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5 a. m.—A Vienna telegram says only one Russian merchant of Odessa, not twelve, as previously reported, has been transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks.

ENGLAND.

In Turkish official circles it is expected that England will accept Andrassy's note.

GERMANY.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS TO BE CLOSED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Times'* Berlin special says that the Government will close the Ursuline Convent and school on the 1st of April next.

CENTENNIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *Reichsanzeiger* states that Germany's preparations for her display at the Philadelphia Exhibition have been completed with the exception of the appoint

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R.-R.-R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, syphilis, consumption, glandular disease, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumorous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head, ringworm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots, worms in the flesh, tumors, cancers in the womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, night sweats, loss of sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., to the parties who are well known to the newspaper publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicine on myself. For several years I had been afflicted with some trouble in the bladder and urinary organs, which some twelve months ago culminated in a most terribly afflicted disease, which the physicians all said was a prostatic stricture in the urethra, as also inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and gave it as their opinion that my age—73 years—would prevent my ever getting radically cured. I had tried a number of physicians, and had taken a large quantity of medicine, both allopathic and homoeopathic, but had got no relief. I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago I read a notice in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills—and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, inward Piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.

Counsel Heard in the Supreme Court at Springfield Yesterday.

Abstract of the Argument of Mr. Fuller for the Relator.

A Vacancy Declared to Exist in the Office of Mayor of Chicago.

Citations Maintaining a Lack of Difference Between an Original and Any Other Vacancy.

The Kibbe-Hill Land Suits Up for Trial in Chicago.

Sheriff's Fees—Bankruptcy Business—Applications for Divorce.

Record of Judgments and of New Suits.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

THE ACTING MAYOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the Supreme Court to-day, No. 113, The People ex rel. C. M. Henderson vs. The City Council and Mayor of Chicago, was argued orally by Messrs. Isham and Fuller for relators and Beckwith and Root for respondent, and taken by the Court. THE TRIBUNE yesterday published abstracts of the briefs of Messrs. Beckwith and Root. Below are appended essential extracts from Mr. Fuller's argument:

Is it the duty of the City Council of the City of Chicago to call a special election to fill the office of Mayor, under the General City Incorporation law? If such election were called, and a Mayor elected, would he, upon being qualified, be entitled to the office? The facts are simple and undisputed. In November, A. D. 1873, H. D. Colvin was elected Mayor of the City of Chicago, to hold office for two years, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such upon the first Monday of December, 1873. In absence of any change in the Charter of the City of Chicago, as it existed in November, 1873, the successor to Mr. Colvin would have been elected in November, 1875, and would be now in the exercise of the functions of the Mayoralty. But from the date of May 3, 1875, the city was incorporated under the act of 1872.

The third section of Art. 1. of the act says: "The city officers then in office shall thereupon exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in this act, until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

There were in office, at the time of organization under the General law, a Mayor, a City Council, etc. They were authorized by Sec. 3, Art. 1., to exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in the act, until such like officers were elected and qualified. Upon the election and qualification of such like officers they became, in contemplation of law, the successors of the officers designated in the former charter. But because officers in office exercised the powers conferred on like officers until the election and qualification of the latter, the former were not thereby inducted into the offices the duties of which they were temporarily to discharge. The provision in Sec. 3 of Art. 1. was intended to facilitate and put into practical operation, with as little disturbance as possible, the changes in the organic law.

Mr. Colvin, who had been elected Mayor in November, 1873, to hold until the first Monday of December, 1875, found himself, after the 3d day of May, 1875, exercising the powers conferred on the officer styled Mayor, under and created by virtue of the provisions of the General City Incorporation law, until that officer was elected and qualified, and he is still exercising those powers. He is not the incumbent of the office by election, for such election was never taken place. He is not the incumbent by virtue of any appointment under the act itself, for the General Assembly has no power—and has not pretended to exercise any such power—to make appointments to office. Mr. Colvin, in short, is not the incumbent of the office at all, but is simply exercising the powers of the office until it is filled as provided in the act.

If a vacancy existed by the death, resignation, or removal of the regularly elected incumbent of the office of Mayor under the act, during and before the end of the first year of his term, it would be the duty of the City Council to call a special election to fill such vacancy, and is would not need to rely upon the implied power to do so, as the act gives a specific grant in the premises.

It would be indecorous to inquire into the motives which actuated the Council in appointing a day for the vote on the Charter more than three months after the resolution for submission was adopted. If it be the fact that thereby the Mayor, under the old Charter, was authorized to exercise the powers of Mayor under the new, for two years lacking a few days, or, in other words, for substantially the entire term of Mayor under the General law, without an election to the office, and for one year and four months after his term under the old Charter expired by limitation, then it would not be an unreasonable presumption that such a result was intended, as it would have been the clear duty of the Council to have designated a day for the submission which would have given the people the opportunity to elect their own Chief Executive in the usual way, and in harmony with the spirit of all American municipal institutions. And if, on the other hand, the adoption of the Charter on the 3d of April did not operate to keep the Acting Mayor in the exercise of the powers of Mayor, under the General law, until April, 1877, but simply until a special election could be had to fill the office, then the respondents have neglected a plain duty in not having, long since, called that special election, and the conclusion is inevitable that it is not their intention to do so until directed to do so by judicial authority. It is, indeed, admitted that the Council do not intend to call such special election, and are advised that it is not their duty to do so, because, under the law, Mr. Colvin holds until the regular election of April, 1877.

This position is based necessarily upon the assumption that no vacancy exists in the office of Mayor under the new Charter. If this be so, how has that office been filled? Certainly not by an election; and yet the office of Mayor, under the General law, can only be filled by election. It is not only an elective office, by the terms of the act, but there is no provision, even when a vacancy exists, for filling the office, except by a popular election.

The new Charter is clearly a substitute for all prior Charters, except as particular provisions not in conflict are preserved, and the office of Mayor, and all other offices provided for in the General law, are as much created thereby as if they had never theretofore existed. And being so created, such offices are vacant until filled in some manner as provided. As I have said, a conceded vacancy by death, removal, or resignation in the first year of the term of a regularly elected incumbent, would have to be filled at an election called for the purpose, and therefore special. Does it matter how the vacancy occurs; and is not a vacancy just as much a vacancy, in the instance of an office that has never been filled, as where it arises from some casualty to an incumbent? It has been held, with almost unbroken uniformity, by the various eminent jurists who have occupied the position of Attorney-General of the United States, that there is no distinction between an original and any other vacancy.

The office of Mayor is one required to be filled by election, and the second section of Art. II. provides that "whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of the Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election." A just construction would assign to this the obvious meaning, when a vacancy from whatever cause happens to exist, and, if we take all parts of the act together, this is the only legitimate conclusion, as to read it otherwise is to deny to the people their undoubted privilege of electing their own executive officer.

If it said that the city officers in office when the act is adopted are retained by force of Sec. 3, Art. I., but, giving that section its broadest scope, still such officers would not be incumbents of the offices created by the Charter. On the contrary, the provision is not that city officers in office shall fill the like offices under the new Charter, but that they shall exercise "the powers conferred upon like officers," until the latter can be elected and qualified.

Taking then the General City Incorporation law as a whole, and giving to the language used its plain and obvious sense, we find that upon its face, and without reference to the limitations of the Constitution, the act provides for the election of a Mayor at the regular election of 1873, 1875, 1877, and so on; that a vacancy for more than one year is to be filled by special election; when less than one year, is not to be filled, but simply temporarily supplied; that city officers in office when the act is adopted may exercise the functions of similar officials, under the act, until the latter are elected and qualified, and that the legislative body in office at the adoption is vested with power, and therefore charged with the duty of calling the elections "necessary for the purposes of the act."

If the case is with the relators, upon a careful reading of the act itself, as I think it is, reference to the Constitution demonstrates that no other construction is admissible than that for which I contend.

The twenty-eighth section of Article IV. of the Constitution provides that, "no law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer, after his election or appointment." If the meaning of the language used in the general city incorporation law is, upon the correct construction thereof, such that the term of city officers in office, upon its adoption, is thereby extended, then the act is within the constitutional inhibition, and to that extent void. But courts will not hold a law unconstitutional in whole or in part, unless compelled to do so, which cannot be, when a construction consistent with the Constitution may be availed of. And in the case at bar it is wholly unnecessary to decide that the General Assembly contravened the fundamental law in the matter in question, as the obviously proper construction of the incorporation act excludes the assumption of an intent to extend official terms. It has been argued that the constitutional provision has no applicability to the case in hand, because the law was passed in 1872, before, and not after, Mr. Colvin's election, which was in 1873. But could the law be unconstitutional in 1873 and recover its constitutionality in 1875?

In fact, the emphatic word in the constitutional provision in question is the word "operate," and no law could be passed which, when made operative, could extend official terms in process of being filled at the time the law went into effect. Mr. Colvin does not hold the office of Mayor, therefore, by virtue of his election under the old Charter, nor can Sec. 3 of Art. 1 of the new Charter be appealed to as extending his term of office.

It is equally impossible to predicate the holding of Mr. Colvin until April, 1877, upon the ground of appointment to the office by virtue of Sec. 3. The Constitution prohibits the Legislature from filling the offices created by this law, by appointment; yet if Mr. Colvin became the incumbent of the office of Mayor by virtue of Sec. 3, that section would amount to a legislative appointment, and nothing more nor less. And as that would be contrary to the Constitution, why should it be assumed that the General Assembly intended to violate that instrument? And if Sec. 3 be in harmony with the Constitution, then the office of Mayor is not filled by reason of anything contained in that section, and a vacancy exists, which it is the duty of the Council to call an election to fill.

The question is whether the office of Mayor, under the new Charter, is now legally filled? It has not been by election. It could not be by legislative appointment. It is therefore vacant.

In effect, in cases where a regular incumbent holds over until his successor is elected and qualified, there is in contemplation of law a vacancy for the purposes of an election as provided. And a right to hold over can never be founded upon a neglect of the duty to call an election.

I understand that it is contended that, as the new Charter was adopted by a vote of the people, such a vote should be held equivalent to an election, by the people, of the old officers to fill the new offices, or equivalent to a ratification or confirmation, by the people, of a legislative appointment to fill them. The obvious answer is simple and conclusive. The position begs the whole question. It assumes that Sec. 3 designates the old officers as incumbents of the new offices, and that, therefore, the people voted them into office in adopting the new Charter. But we have seen that that is not the true construction of Sec. 3, and it would be an indefensible ruling to hold, by a forced and unnatural interpretation of the section in question, that the voters were expressing their will that certain individuals should hold office, instead of seeking to change the organic law of the city, which was the ostensible purpose of taking the vote at all. When one-eighth and upwards of the legal voters of the City of Chicago petitioned the Mayor and Common Council to submit the question whether the city should become incorporated under the general law, is it to be supposed that the petitioners thereby intended to ask the Mayor to request the people to vote upon the proposition that he should remain in office a year and four months beyond the term for which he had been originally elected? And when the vote was actually taken, what was there to apprise the voters that they were going through the form of an election to office? If the Constitution prohibits the passage of any law extending an official term, it is quite certain that the prohibition cannot be removed, nor a law, in that respect obnoxious to constitutional objection, be rendered valid by any vote of the people, however understandingly had. And so of legislative appointment to office. That being prohibited, the vote of the people could not confirm what was void, or give to an act of the General Assembly, in that regard, what it would not possess without it.

In the case at bar, the power to appoint public officers, or to extend official terms, is withdrawn by the Constitution from the Legislature, which could not, therefore, enact a law, valid in itself, which provided that (upon the contingency of a vote) any individual should be appointed to or continued in a public office. If that could be done, the fundamental law could be amended by portions of the people of the State, contrary to its own provisions. And the Court in order to hold this, must also hold that the general law has a meaning not assignable to it upon a fair and just construction. Such being the state of this case, it is clear that the writ of mandamus will lie in the name of the people on the relation of a voter to compel the Municipal Council to call a special election to fill the office of Mayor. This is a duty enjoined upon them, and there has not only been unreasonable delay, manifesting an intention not to perform it, but it appears from the facts stated in the petition that they do not intend to do it, being governed by a misapprehension of the law. The office is not full, and it cannot be allowed to the respondents to urge their own neglect of duty as a defense.

OTHER BUSINESS—REHEARING DOCKET.

9. Laura Dickson vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; error to Fulton; rehearing denied.

8. Elizabeth School vs. Michael Eidman; appeal from St. Clair; rehearing denied.

11. Leander Smith vs. George A. Crawford; appeal from Cook; rehearing ordered.

2. James Phillips vs. Alfred F. North and wife; appeal from Sangamon; rehearing denied; opinion modified.

10. Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company vs. Lydia Moore, administratrix; appeal from Macon; rehearing denied.

7. John W. White vs. Charles W. Smith; appeal from Platt; rehearing denied.

3. Lincoln Coal Company et al. vs. Jeff Brown; appeal from Logan; rehearing denied.

4. John G. Hornberger vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company; appeal from DeWitt; rehearing denied; cause remanded.

12. Samuel Wing et al. vs. Edward Sherrer; appeal from Cook; rehearing denied.

1. Benjamin Shaw vs. The People ex rel. Willoughby; appeal from Clark; rehearing allowed.

CIVIL DOCKET.

99. Patrick Stack vs. The City of East St. Louis; appeal from City Court of East St. Louis; motion to set aside an order of affirmance and dismiss appeal.

61. The People ex rel. J. A. Eads vs. Thompson et al.; petition for mandamus; motion to dismiss dismissed.

5. The Illinois Midland Railroad Company vs. The Town Officers of Waynesville; petition for mandamus; motion to certify to DeWitt Circuit Court by agreement of parties so ordered.

6. Same vs. The Town Officers of Burnett; petition for mandamus; same order as in No. 5.

140. Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, use, etc., vs. Miles Parker; appeal from Alexander; motion for leave to assign cross errors granted.

164. C. Partridge et al. vs. Isaac Chapman et al.; appeal from Montgomery; suggest diminution of record and for leave to file amended record; leave granted.

TAKEN ON CALL.

121. J. G. Koester vs. B. T. Burke et al.; appeal from Macoupin.

122. Sueling & Koester vs. B. T. Burke; same.

123. Alois Sharp vs. S. Smitherman; appeal from Montgomery.

124. Imperial Life Insurance Company vs. J. Gunning et al.; appeal from Montgomery.

125. Eli Utery vs. C. Jones et al.; appeal from Macon.

127. Sarah Atwood et al. vs. H. Mansfield et al.; appeal from Tazewell.

128. B. F. Westlake et al. vs. H. S. Horton; appeal from Sangamon.

130. John Angelo vs. Sarah Angelo; appeal from Morgan.

131. Sims vs. George Paul; appeal from Morgan.

132. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. J. B. Saunders; appeal from Sangamon.

133. C. Preston et al. vs. M. Williams et al.; appeal from Clark.

136. William Murphy vs. Mary E. Williamson; appeal from Clark.

137. City of Bloomington vs. W. T. M. Miller; error to McLean.

138. A. B. Ives vs. W. Van Scoyoc, etc.; error to McLean.

140. Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company vs. Parker; appeal from Alexander.

129. Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad Company vs. John Smith; agreed case from Vermilion.

CHICAGO.

SHERIFF'S FEES AND CLERKS' COSTS.

Judge Gary, in the case of J. S. Kirk, N. Sherwood et al. vs. Max Henlan, tried before him some time ago, made an important ruling Saturday in regard to the right of the Sheriff to charge custodian's fees, and of the Clerk of the Court to retain 1 per cent on all moneys paid into his hands in attachment suits. This was a case in attachment brought against Henlan, and, after judgment and execution, the property seized was sold and the proceeds paid into Court, after deducting some fees for a custodian and for a clerk in inventorying the property. A rule was then issued by the plaintiffs on the Sheriff to pay over the custodian's fees, and, on his failing to comply fully, a rule was issued on him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt, which last rule was returnable Saturday last.

Judge Gary held, after argument, that when a Sheriff had an attachment against personal property it was his duty to remove it at once, if it was given to him at any reasonable time of day so that it could be done, and that he could not take any fees if he failed so to do. Also, that he was not entitled to any fees for a clerk hired for the purpose of inventorying the stock. Also, that when money was paid into court on attachment proceedings, the Clerk of the Court was in duty bound to pay the whole amount over to the party entitled thereto, and could not deduct the usual commission of 1 per cent. C. K. Affild and J. H. Bissell appeared for the plaintiffs, and Rigby, Baldwin & Hanna for the Sheriff.

EXIT DOUGLAS.

Last Friday Lawyer Douglas was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary for conspiracy to fraudulently obtain a divorce, and yesterday, before Judge Moore, he was debarred from practicing before him for the next ten years. This sentence or order of Judge Moore was independent entirely of the criminal proceedings. About a month ago a rule was issued on Douglas to show cause why he should not be debarred from practice on account of unprofessional conduct,—and yesterday, after many adjournments, the argument came up. Numerous affidavits have been filed, abstracts of which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, in one of which Douglas attempted to exonerate himself from the charges made against him. Judge Moore, however, said he thought the crime was a heinous one, and that Douglas had failed to excuse himself or satisfactorily explain his connection with the matter, and he would therefore disbar him from practicing before him for the space of ten years.

THE KIBBE-HILL SUITS.

The trial of the ejectment suits of George A. Kibbe vs. George W. Hill and others, involving the title to 320 acres of land in Hyde Park, is on now before Judge Hopkins, and, from all appearances, is good for a week at least. This suit was dismissed last spring for want of prosecution, the plaintiff not being able to get his witnesses ready for trial, but it was reinstated. R. K. Turner, who appears as attorney for the plaintiff, is the real party in interest, and the case is more interesting as it involves the name and character of Turner, who was charged with having forged the deeds through which Kibbe, his father-in-law, claims title. Turner, it will be remembered, was indicted for forgery, and tried last August, but acquitted. The evidence was begun Saturday, when the deeds from R. P. Robinson to Empson Hamilton and from Hamilton to Helen O'Hara Harrell were introduced, which deeds are the ones claimed to be forged. Although these deeds bear date 1855 and 1856, two of them were not recorded until 1874, and one has not been recorded at all. This unrecorded deed when produced in the Criminal Court in evidence had in it a watermark, "Joshua Furness & Co.," but since that trial a large slip of foolscap paper has been pasted directly over the water-mark, entirely obscuring it. An application will be made to be allowed to remove this slip by some mechanical means if possible. When the plaintiff had produced his title-deeds showing a prima facie title he rested, and yesterday was occupied by the introduction of testimony for the defense. The first was the deposition of H. T. Patton, an employe for Turner for several years. A. T. Clark also gave his evidence showing that James Reed and Turner were intimately acquainted. The testimony so far, except as to the water-mark, contains nothing that was not brought out on the criminal suit. The trial will continue to-day, and will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

DIVORCES.

The first applicant for a divorce this week is Mrs. Maggie A. Cook, and according to her story she seems to have made a most unfortunate selection when she chose James C. Cook for a husband. He seems to have an inordinate capacity for knocking her down; sometimes he does it by a single blow scientifically given, while at other times he drives her like a shuttlecock all over the room. It is a common amusement with him to paint her eyes in sable colors, and also to make things lively by practicing with glass tumblers at her head. Then he is accustomed to visit a damsel at No. 125 Van Buren street to the detriment of his morals, and also to get drunk at unseasonable hours. And Mrs. Cook cannot stand such an aggregation of bad habits, but prays for the most gracious writ of summons and a decree.

Oliver Michelson filed a bill yesterday complaining that his wife Hattie had been guilty of adultery, and asking for a divorce.

ITEMS.

The suits against Grover & Cole, proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre, and J. H. McVicker, brought by Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, to restrain the production here of the "Two Orphans," were yesterday dismissed. The common-law suit against McVicker for damages was also dismissed.

The argument in the case of Brown vs. The Keystone Manufacturing Company was concluded yesterday before Judge Drummond, and taken under advisement. The counsel have leave to file additional briefs.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Edwin C. Amaden, of Elgin, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to $2,050, and the unsecured debts to $3,237.25. The assets amount to $2,224.35 in open accounts. The case was referred to Register Coon at Marengo.

John Gustus, of Geneseo, also went into bankruptcy on his own petition. The secured liabilities are $2,800, and the unsecured $1,150. The unexempted assets consist of $1,200 worth of real estate subject to a mortgage for $700, and a stock of goods mortgaged for its full value.

Reference to Register Johnson, and injunction issued:

Byron L. Sawyer & Co., of Chicago; Guickenheimer & Bros., of Pittsburg; Kohler & Frohling, of San Francisco; Lobrat & Co., of Cincinnati; J. Megibben & Bro., of Cynthiana, Ky.; Buck & Wurth, of Chicago; G. H. Garrett & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; The Home Bitters Company, of St. Louis; W. L. Weller & Son, of Louisville; Flack Bros., of Baltimore; and Charles Duncombe, of Jackson, Mich., united in filing a petition against M. M. Smith, a rectifier and whisky dealer at No. 12 State street, claiming that he owed them in the aggregate the sum of $31,018.33. They charge that Smith, in July last, committed an act of bankruptcy by making a sale of five barrels of whisky to certain unknown parties with intent to defraud his creditors, and that his books do not show that he had ever received the whisky, nor to whom he has sold it. It is also charged that the debtor bought as much whisky as he could on credit, giving his notes therefor, which have only just matured, and that he has in the meantime sold the greater part of his stock to various parties, and refuses to account; that his stock was at the time he gave the notes worth from $50,000 to $30,000, while now it does not exceed $13,000 in value. Smith's books also show that his sales from Aug. 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876, amounted to nearly $90,000, of which only $30,000 is credited on payments. The cash on hand appears to be $396.17, and the remaining assets $19,000. The liabilities are stated to be $87,000, but the books do not show to whom goods were sold, or any description or account of the goods. The creditors also allege that Smith, knowing that he was insolvent, made a preferential assignment of some of his property to Messrs. Tenneys, Flourn & Abercrombie as a retainer to have them defend him against any and all actions that might be brought against him. Lastly, they charge that within the past few weeks, since he had suspended business, and since the petition against him was preparing, Smith has smuggled out of the rear door of his place ten barrels of whisky, and concealed them, so that they should not be taken on legal process, or by the Assignee; also that he is continuing to put his property where it will do the most good to himself. A rule to show cause was issued, and also a warrant of seizure and a warrant of arrest, by virtue of which last Smith was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

Isaac S. Tower was yesterday appointed Assignee of the estate of the Chicago Manufacturing Company, his bond being fixed at $3,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George H. Palmer began a suit in trespass against Sylvester Talcott, Ralph Emerson, Cyrus Bentley, V. Giessman, Alexander Hart, George Slack, James King, J. Stickler, F. Stickler, D. Taylor, and William Smith, laying damages at $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Howard and D. M. Stevenson sued James L. Campbell for $1,000.

H. P. Lye began a suit for $2,000 against Theodore H. Bryant.

D. A. Tomb, for the use of John Armbush et al., sued John Knott for $1,200.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel L. Hommedieu commenced an action in attachment against Elise S. Smith, conservator of the person and estate of Thomas A. Nesmith, a lunatic, to recover $1,966.80.

William Leonard sued Charles Sembach for $1,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The will of James P. Shiel was yesterday proven in the County Court, and letters testamentary issued to Peter Donnally Shiel. The executor's individual bond in $60,000 was approved.

Quite a number of cases regarding the sanity of various parties will be tried in the County Court on the 20th inst.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal calendar.

JUDGE HOPKINS—46 to 140.

JUDGE GARY—69, and 73 to 89, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Condemnation cases.

JUDGE MOORE—7, 9, 11.

JUDGE ROGERS—251 to 268, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—313 to 329, inclusive, except 320 to 324.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—G. P. Comstock vs. George B. Heath, $3,163.75.—Same vs. Same, $3,163.75.

JUDGE GARY—George Oswald vs. L. C. Meckel, $1,236.—T. M. Jones et al. vs. Charles Cleaver, $394.75.—W. W. Corning et al. vs. Samuel J. Walker, $2,344.—A. E. Bishop et al. vs. F. H. Hannah, George W. Lyman, and H. R. Hall, $1,986.78.—Isaac Weiss vs. The Globe Insurance Company, $1,509.50.

JUDGE JAMESON—First National Bank of Watseka vs. Rodney M. Whipple; verdict, $1,3 0.75, and motion for new trial.—The Kirby Carpenter Company vs. Samuel W. Sawyer; verdict, $148.25, and motion for new trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the Federal Circuit Court to-day, but two final orders were entered—J. S. Morgan vs. the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad Company, default and judgment, and the Owens, Lane & Dyer Machine Company vs. N. Gimber, dismissed by plaintiff.

AT DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The United States Circuit Court adjourned to-day. Judge Dillon goes to St. Louis, where the whisky cases will be called on the 20th. Judge Dillon, Judge Love concurring, decided that mechanics' and laborers' liens on railways take preference over railway mortgages of older date.

The Supreme Court of Iowa decides the other way. An effort will be made to get the latter court to change its ruling.

Judge Dillon to-day appointed the Hon. J. B. Grinnell Receiver of the Central Railroad of Iowa, vice D. N. Pickering, who will continue as Superintendent. The appointment of Grinnell is satisfactory to bondholders.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Egan's Compromise Plan Adopted by the Board.

How the Contractor for Burying Paupers Saves Himself.

A Possible opening for Fraud in the Meat Contract.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the roll being called at 2 o'clock precisely. The beauty of the weather, and the anticipated discussion of the Court-House plans, attracted an immense concourse, who filled the passages leading to the Commissioners' room, the lobby, and such space as could be secured within the railing, and were loud in their praise of the merits of the rival contestants. Egan and Tilley were both in the field early in the day, and sought the presence of Commissioners closeted within the committee-room to consult them as to the expediency of confirming a compromise which they proposed to effect between themselves, and permit the construction of the Court-House to be proceeded with.

President Johnson occupied the chair, and there were present Commissioners Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Carroll, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, and Tabor.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the County Clerk, stating that the Collectors' warrants for the Towns of Norwood Park and Rich had not been called for by the Collectors of the towns, and that if the matter was not attended to soon it would be impossible to collect the tax in the time fixed by law, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Warden of the County Hospital submitted a communication recommending the discontinuance of the "Eye and Ear Ward" in the hospital, owing to the crowded condition of that institution.

A motion to refer it to the Hospital Committee occasioned debate on the part of Commissioners Burdick, Guentner, and McCaffrey. It was, on motion of the latter, referred by a vote of 8 to 6 to the Special Committee having in charge the rules on Public Charities.

A petition from mechanics employed on the new County Hospital, corner of Harrison and Wood streets, with regard to the payment of wages due them, and praying that the amount due them be deducted from the amounts yet unpaid the contractors, Hahn, Strauss & Co., was read. The petition is signed by eighty-seven men, and the amount claimed is stated at $852.50. Referred to the Committee on Hospitals and Buildings.

The semi-annual report of Austin Doyle, Clerk of the Criminal Court, was read and referred to the Committee of Finance.

BURYING PAUPERS.

The contract between Charles Scheffner and the county for the burial of paupers was read, and provoked a lively debate.

Commissioner Burdick stated that it was evident to every thinking man that the work could not be done for the stipulated price, which was $1.40 per body. There must be some other way by which they covered expenses, and this way was by the sale of the bodies.

Commissioner Holden thought if the Commissioner was acquainted with this fact he should bring it to the notice of the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Burdick disclaimed any personal knowledge of such a disposition of the bodies, but believed this was the manner in which they were disposed of.

Commissioner McCaffrey believed there was something wrong, but wanted to know how it could be bettered. He thought it would be well to award the contract and await developments. The party who had lost the contract would watch the proceedings of his rival, and if there was anything wrong he would squeal.

Commissioner Burdick thought this would be disreputable, and declined to accept the amendment.

Commissioner Holden desired to know what the practice was in regard to the burial of paupers in other large cities, and instanced the dumping of twenty-six bodies of little children into a trench, which he thought was inhuman.

Commissioner Guenther failed to see anything inhuman in this mode of burial. The bodies were all inclosed in coffins and put away as respectably as could be expected.

On motion of Mr. McCaffrey, the further consideration of the subject was postponed for one week.

OTHER CONTRACTS.

The contract of Cameron, Amberg & Co. for supplying stationery during the current year was accepted, and the bond fixed at $10,000. The contract for the supply of bread was read, and, on motion, the words "Number 1 spring wheat flour" inserted after the word "bread," and thereupon awarded to Philip Schweinfurth, who was ordered to furnish a bond of $14,000. The contract for supplying the county with beef, fish, and poultry was read, and brought Commissioner Burdick to his feet, who wished to know whether "ham" was included in the meats at 6 cents a pound.

Commissioner Lonergan suggested that the contract be read over entire, which was carried, and the document was again submitted.

Commissioner Holden—Is the gentleman satisfied?

Commissioner Burdick—No, sir. I am going to insist upon my point, and, if the Board do not see my point, I shall bring it to them. There is no price specified for hams. You can go on under that contract and furnish meats therein specified, for which no price was charged, and fix any price thereon the contractor wishes.

Commissioner Herting moved the previous question, and, on taking a vote, the contract was awarded to Patrick O'Donnel, on his filing a bond for $30,000.

The contract for boots and shoes was awarded to Theodore Schultze, and the bond fixed at $7,500.

GRAND JURY.

The following Grand Jury were chosen for the next term of the Criminal Court: Patrick Delany, J. W. Stocker, Francis Conway, Edward Treston, Michael McCauley, John McGloughlin, Thomas J. Tobin, Edward Phillips, R. E. Cooke, George Deacon, John Tasse, Gustave Mayer, C. B. Bartlett, James O'Hara, John Long, J. H. Curtis, H. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cleveland, Marx De Condres, P. O. Peterson, George W. Bishop, George McCauley, Thomas Fox.

After the Committee reports had been submitted and disposed of satisfactorily to all concerned, the Committee on Public Service submitted the following resolutions for the action of the Board on the plans of Egan and Tilley on the construction of

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of date Aug. 11, 1875, approving and adopting plans for a Court-House and City-Hall, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the plan herewith submitted for a Court House and City Hall, to be constructed on Block 39, Original Town of Chicago, be, and the same is, hereby approved and adopted, the same being a plan heretofore approved and adopted by the Board of Public Works of the City of Chicago, pursuant to the ordinance of the Common Council thereof.

Mr. Lonergan stated that, as the architects were present, it would be well if they be introduced and allowed to explain their plans.

This suggestion being approved,

ARCHITECT EGAN

presented himself, and explained his plans, estimating the cost of the building complete at about $3,100,000.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved the adoption of the Committee report, and supported his motion in a lengthy speech detailing the history of the question. He thought the plan submitted should be adopted, notwithstanding the eloquence of the windy members of the Council who were there for no other purpose than to agitate.

Commissioner Holden wished to see the building erected, but he understood there was to be a conference between the Board of Public Works and the Common Council, and he preferred to wait and see the result of their deliberations. He moved to postpone any further consideration one week.

Commissioner McCaffrey sincerely hoped the matter would not be postponed. He did not propose to permit the Common Council to dictate to him. They were given fourteen days to decide upon plans, but they adopted a mongrel plan.

Commissioner Lonergan also was opposed to a postponement. The vote on postponing action was taken, and it was decided to consent to no continuance. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Ayars, Busse, Guenther, Holden, and Tabor—5.

Nays—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Herting, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, and Johnson—9.

On the adoption of the report Commissioners Busse, Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Guenther, Herting, Holden, Lonergan, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, and Johnson voted aye, Commissioners Ayars and Burdick not being present, and the new plan for building the new Court-House submitted by Architect Egan was accepted.

REFORM-SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Commissioner Herting offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are, hereby instructed to inquire into and report to this Board at what price the property known as the Reform-School grounds can be sold.

It was adopted.

Commissioner Busse moved that the Recorder be instructed to give men at work on the County Atlas full access to the Abstract Department of his office, which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BY THE OWNER—house 34 Sixteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs., a three-story marble-front, with all modern improvements, 11 rooms and good cellar. Also 60 ft 9 in. x 115 ft. on northeast corner of Union and Barber-sts.; alley on north and east. Inquire at 443 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and lot, Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st., at a bargain. 50 or 100 feet on Twenty-third-st., near Calumet-av. 25 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., east front. 3 lots on Laflin-st., near Harrison. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE AND 48 FOOT LOT northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av., cheap and on long time. Inquire of owner at carriage factory, corner May and West Lake-sts.

FOR SALE—100x188 FEET INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twentieth-st., with house and barn, for $25,000. Will sell 25 or 50 feet of same for $225 per foot. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 12 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $36 commutation per year; seven trains. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Houses built to order, and sold on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, Room 11, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR TO RENT very low, neat and substantial dwellings at Ravenswood and Summerdale; lake water soon; cheap fares and frequent trains. R. GREER, 254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—¾ ACRE IMPROVED, AND COMfortable 8-room house, east front, on Ridge-av., Evanston proper; all conveniences; title perfect; $500 cash, and $2,000 in six months, buys it. T 97, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY-FARM of 210 acres, improved, about 15 miles from Chicago, close to depot, plenty of water, timber, etc., rich soil; price, $35 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance on easy terms. JOHN BYRNE, 143 Clark-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$6,000 OR $8,000 RESIDENCE, NEAR Union Park, for good clear property; will assume. D. HENRY SHELDON, 103 Washington-st.

WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST $2,000 IN A LOT on one of the avenues south. Would assume a small incumbrance. Owners address Z 7, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates: On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent. On first-class residence property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent. Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent. J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 89 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

ANY ONE WANTING MONEY CAN BE ACCOMmodated by storing furniture, merchandise, or other good collateral in fire-proof warehouse 180 West Monroe-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

A1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL stocks, city certificates, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., 110 Fifth-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property. J. H. REED, New York. JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago, 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY, in sums to suit. Apply to PETER SMITH, 26 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 8 PER CENT IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards, on inside improved property. R. W. HYMAN, JR. & CO., Room 11, 135 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ONE SUM OF $1,000. ONE OF $3,000 at 9 per cent, $5,000 at 9 per cent, and larger sums at the very lowest rates, on real estate in Chicago. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 10 per cent; large sums at 8 and 9 per cent. Good notes and mortgages wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

WANTED—SHORT SECURED PAPER MONEY loaned on collaterals. C. J. ADAMS, 59 Dearborn-st.

$1,500—$3,000—I HAVE TWO OR THREE sums of $1,500 to $3,000, which I will loan on real estate for a term of years at 10 per cent and 2½ per cent commission. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 13 Oriental Building.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY PROPERty. Apply to BARKER, BUELL & WAITE, Rooms 9 and 10, No. 69 Dearborn-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS RANGING from $2,000 to $12,000, on good inside Chicago real estate. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, in sums of $5,000 to $25,000, at current rates; can close at once. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT — AT LOW RATES — NEWLY-BUILT brick houses, modern improvements; fine location, near Lincoln Park. Brick suits, six rooms, bath and gas, $20; brick houses, $40 and $60; suites, $12, $16, and $18. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT—$10 PER MONTH, NEW COTTAGE OF 6 rooms, Holbrook-st. and Western-av. Inquire in grocery store corner Western-av. and Harvard-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK TWO-STORY DWELLING, adjoining my residence on Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, at $40 per month. Apply at 419 Centre-st., North Chicago. WM. H. STICKNEY.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, BRICK DWELLING, TO small family, for board of self and wife; 2 gentlemen would also like board. Call 743 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 208 and 240 Ogden-av.; will be rented cheap. H. G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryant Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN MENDEL BLOCK, VAN BUREN-ST. and Pacific-av., suits of rooms for housekeeping. Inquire 116 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, $12, $20, or $25 per month; best location in the city, at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—RICHLY FURNISHED, WARMED rooms, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—A COMMODIOUS, LARGE DOUBLE store, 52x125 feet, four stories and basement, with two elevators, and a wide alley in the rear, well calculated and suitable for any large wholesale business. Inquire at 225 and 227 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT; GOOD LOCAtions for butcher or grocer. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK FROM MAY 1, AT THE FOOT of Carpenter and Grove-sts., North Branch; has been occupied by Miner T. Ames & Co. as a coal-yard since 1867. Arrangements could be made for an earlier possession. R. R. CLARK, Room 34, No. 90 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—MARBLE FRONT, ALL modern improvements, house well heated, rooms nicely furnished, good board. Nice home for ladies or gentlemen; $5 to $7 per week.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT ROOMS nicely furnished, with board, for two. Terms reasonable.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First class board, $6 to $8 per week; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day; day board, $5.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms; central location; private family; North Side. Address Y 15, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A FINE HORSE, TOP-BUGGY AND HARNESS wanted in exchange for 80 acres of land lying in Richland County, Wis. Abstract furnished. Address R, Box 65, Galena, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW lady: Three very fast and stylish horses; colors, bay, black, and golden sorrel. The black has a long mane and tail, sound and kind in every way, and can trot 1 mile inside of 2:50. The sorrel is good for the same, and a very fine, large, and stylish family or business horse; weight, 1,250. Also one side-bar top-buggy, made by Stevens & Co., New York; and a very fine phaeton made by Mr. Brewster. They both are as good as new, and will be sold at less that half value. Apply to the man in the barn in rear of residence 550 Wabash-av.

HORSES WINTERED AT CLARENDON HILLS. New barn; box stalls if desired. Terms reasonable. H. C. MIDDAUGH, 84 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY, OR HORSE, BUGGY, and harness for first-class rooms and board. Address 753 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EAST LAKE CHAIRS—A VARIETY AT WHOLEsale and retail at the manufactory, 73 West Washington-st. T. W. KRAUSE.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUFACture and sell to consumers direct, saving one profit. They give time on payment. 343 Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—WHERE I CAN FIND Miss Dora Thamm. H. WEGENER, Union Hotel, 140 West Water-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CIGAR FIXTURES; DIRT CHEAP for cash only. J. C. MATTICE, 96 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5,000 POUNDS OR LESS OF RIO COFfee; make me an offer; first one gets it; big bargain. Address Y 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—PERMANENT SITUATION AT SALary of $1,500, as clerk or bookkeeper to party that will loan $2,000 for four months on good security. Address W 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; must correspond in German. Address, with references and expected salary, Q 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK ACCUStomed to city retail trade; willing to do all kinds of work, sleep in the store, with satisfactory references. No others need answer. Address W 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FLORIST AND GARDENER WHO can take charge of a green-house and garden; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is especially familiar with the propagation of plants, can do chores around the house, and make himself agreeable to all; must speak English; state where he has been employed, and want experience. Address P. O. Box 312, Chicago.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS, HALF FARE; railroad laborers and wood choppers, South; 5 men for light work in city. 258 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Arkansas, 50 wood-choppers for Wisconsin, coal-miners, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THE EXCELSIOR STILL REIGNS supreme and spreads its banner to the breeze. Live men wanted in every city, town, and hamlet in the world to sell one of the greatest inventions of the inventive age, the EXCELSIOR LETTER COPYING BOOK. No press, brush, or water required. It is universally acknowledged to be the steam engine and railroad beside the ox-cart, as compared with the water, brush, and press system. This age now sees the superiority of this process over the old brush, water, etc. And we guarantee live men can make $25 a day selling it.

Letters written with the Excelsior Ink copy in the Excelsior Letter Book without press, brush, or water, and in a manner far superior to the old method. The directions for use are simply, write with our ink on any paper. When your letter is finished touch lightly with a blotter to absorb the moisture, place the letter in your book, draw the leaf evenly over the letter, and rub rather hard with the hand; your copy is finished, and it is better than any you can take with press, brush, and water. By letting the original lay for a few moments before copying, you can take three or four copies. It copies readily hours after written, with ordinary care. The ink is far superior to Arnold's, Carter's, or any other known ink manufactured. It will not gum, corrode, or become thick, is Jet Black in color, and WILL NOT FADE. Agents throughout the country are now selling thousands of BOOKS and bottles of ink, and from our numerous testimonials and letters we publish a few with references, to all of whom we can refer, both as to our reliability as business men, and that our book and ink will do just what we claim for it. We invite correspondence or personal visits, and know that it is only necessary for you to have one sample to sell a hundred.

RETAIL PRICE LIST—Copying book 200 pages note, and one-half pint ink, $2.50; 200 pages letter, and one-half pint ink, $3; 500 pages letter, and one-half pint ink, $3.75; 1,000 pages letter, and one-half pint ink, $6; 500 pages, 10x14 legal, and one-half pint ink, $4.50; 1,000 pages, 10x14 legal, and one-half pint ink, $7; one half pint ink, 75 cents; one pint of ink, $1.50. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS, WITH EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY TO WORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Prof. BLANEY, Chemist: I have used your copying ink and book for several months, and find it most satisfactory as well as a great convenience. Respectfully, JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1875.—GENTLEMEN: We have sold your Copying Ink and Book for some time, and find that our sales bring us a dozen orders more for same article. SKEEN & STUART, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, 79 Madison-st.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17, 1875.—We have sold the Excelsior Copying Book and Ink during the past few months, and find that it has given entire satisfaction, and is meeting with large sales. It does away with press, brush, and water, and gives a clear and distinct copy. We take pleasure in recommending it. BLISS, BARNES & GUTZNER, Stationers, 83 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1875.—To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used the "Excelsior" Copying Ink and Book for several months. It is the best thing for the purpose yet invented. I have discarded all other cumbersome book and presses. T. P. KEATOR, Advertising agent, 281 Michigan-av.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.: After a careful analysis of your ink, made by request of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., I certify that it is composed of the most scientific ingredients; that it is free from sugar and impurity; that it will hold its color, not fade, and, in my opinion, is far superior to any Copying Ink in the market which requires press, water, etc. H. R. BIGELOW, Chemist.

In addition to the above testimonials, we can refer to the following: The Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor of Chicago; Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., stationers; J. M. W. Jones, stationer; The Western News Co., Keen, Cooke & Co., Metropolitan Printing Co., City National Bank, Walker & Northup, Chicago Times and TRIBUNE, Chicago; National Publishing Co., St. Louis; Toledo Blade, Toledo, O.; W. B. Cooke & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; and many others.

Made only and for sale at wholesale and retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO., Room 16 Tribune Building, Chicago. A. J. DEXTER, Prest. JNO. B. C. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manufacturing Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL MANN'S patent safety tube and self-filler for all kerosene lamps; Eureka no chimney burner; new combination tool; large and beautiful chromos; Little Giant tackhammer; and a hundred other new and fast-selling articles. The largest and most complete assortment of agents' goods in the world. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THREE RELIABLE MEN TO TRAVEL in Northern Illinois and Michigan; salary, $50 per month and expenses. Address CLARK & WOODWARD, 18 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo., inclosing stamp for return reply.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR AN OLD EASTERN life insurance company. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN (MEMBERS of Masonic fraternity) to go out of the city. Business will pay $100 a month and expenses. 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH small capital, as General Agent for Chicago and vicinity, to control the sales of a staple article. A permanent cash business and a monopoly. Address S. H. MANGAM, Pres. Hamden M'f'g Co., 103 Duane-st., N. York.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHROMOS, AND new fast-selling patent articles; pays largest percentage, gives steady and profitable employment. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TWO MEN WITH $250 EACH IN BUSIness worth $10,000 a year, at Room 9, 150 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. I. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN ON GOOD SALARY, must be able to loan on good security about $500 cash. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 41.

WANTED—AT MY NO. 11 BLUE ISLAND-AV. store, a boy of 14 years to learn the tea business; must live with parents in the neighborhood; must be a Y. Call for one week at 241 Blue Island-av. JOSEPH E. SHIPLEY.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO HELP ME OPEN and manage my bar and restaurant, to loan $250 on A 1 security, or will sell half interest in the house. Call at Monroe House, 177 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, AMERIcan and German; stock men preferred. Apply at 71 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—MEN—THIS MAY BE JUST WHAT you want. If you desire a permanent and profitable business, that pays 200 per cent, and wish $1 samples for trial, send stamp for particulars. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 270 North Wells-st. None other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must be first-class; wages $4. Apply at 217 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 113 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; German or Swede preferred. Call at 741 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ABSTRACT OFFICE FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE largest and best counties in the State; over a hundred miles of railroad; many prosperous towns and cities; only one; business good and growing. Loss of health the reason for selling. Address M. W. SMITH, Oregon, Ogle County, Ill.

A GOOD FURNISHED BOARDING-HOUSE AND ground, well located and full of good paying boarders, for sale or exchange, or I will rent to a responsible party and sell them the furniture. Address with real name S85, Tribune office.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURing confectionery store, doing a good trade, both in city and country, for sale. Everything complete. Will be sold cheap for cash, as owner is about to leave the city. Address X 15, Tribune office.

A LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS and notion store, on West Madison-st., for sale, at a bargain. Good location and cheap rent. Party leaving town reason for selling. Address R 25, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, IN A country town, 100 miles from Chicago, for sale. Stock about $4,500. A fine chance. Address V 58, Tribune office.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR WHOLESALE CLOthiers—Twelve good sample trunks, baskets with rollers, cutting and clothing-tables; large line of trimmings, patterns for youths', boys', and children's clothing; new Singer machine, No. 3; all at a sacrifice. 60-62 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

HAVE YOU $175 CASH? DO YOU WANT TO INvest your money in an old established business, where you can make big money? Investigate. 129 South Clark-st., Room 34.

MEN WITH SMALL OR LARGE MEANS WANTing profitable business call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

WHO WANTS A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS IN Chicago that will bear investigation? Stock $1,200; will sacrifice for cash. Address Y 67, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD BAKER with a capital of $4,000 to $5,000 in cash to take an interest in my business, which is now in successful operation, and making money; the additional capital is required to extend and enlarge the trade. Address Y, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LADY WELL ESTABlished in the loan business, active or silent, to furnish capital; large profits. Address X 22, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000—MANUFACturing business, nine years established; over 50 per cent profit; best of references. J. M. BEVERLEY, 87 Washington-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $100,000 cash capital, to enter a legitimate and established business concern which will bear close investigation. References given and required. Address, with name in full, Q 86, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED SINGER, WHEELER & WILSON, Howe, Grover & Baker, and all kinds of shuttle machines, for sale cheap to pay advances; must be sold. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired. Open till 9 p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. SEEBALD, FORMERLY of Peabody, Kansas, send her address to C W D, care of Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

300,000 OLD BRICK, CHEAP FOR CASH; a bargain for any builder. Also 2,000 lbs coffee. S. B. LINGLE, Room 11, 207 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN store or office to work for his board; can furnish references, and is not afraid to work. Address V 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as bookkeeper or clerk in some capacity; salary, $12 per week; good city references. Address S 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER STEAM engineer, competent to take charge of extensive machinery, would like a position; salary proportionate to responsibility. Address W 3, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses, and make himself useful about the house; have no objection to go out in the country. Address for three days, N. NILSON, 129 Superior-st. Inquire in the basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF FAMILY, 30 years of age, with a general knowledge of business, either to travel as salesman or where he can make himself generally useful. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, AS butler; can give good city reference. Address Z 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL to do second or general housework in a small private family. References can be given. Please call at 410 West Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in private family; good references, if required. Please address M V, 144 Bushnell-st., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, for second work; can give good reference. Call at 147 Blue Island-av., Tuesday and Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING IN A small hotel, pastry or meat, by an American girl understanding work; good references. Also, second cook. Call at 149 Eighteenth-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, for a small family, or chamber work and plain sewing. Please call at 117 North Market-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS cook or laundress or general housework. Best of references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Call at 449 East Division-st. MISS CUNNINGHAM.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework, or wash and iron, in a private family. 1294½ State-st. Call Wednesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one to cook, the other to do second work, or would do general housework in a private family. 1614 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-second, down stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a competent girl. Call at 325 Thirty-seventh-st., corner Arnold.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH A baby to do light housework; good references. Please call at 990 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 209 Twenty-fifth st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK FOR A SMALL family; capable of doing sewing. No. 20 North Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do second work and sewing. Is good seamstress by hand or machine. 271 North Franklin-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Please apply to 103 Sedgwick-st. HANNA ANDERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as cook or general housework in a small family. Best of reference if required. North Side preferred. Address ANNA JANSSAN, 113 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MEAT AND pastry cook in hotel or restaurant, city or country. 246 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 1189 State-st., in basement.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities, can be suited on short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female servants can be suited on short notice. MRS. MARY SANDERS, 463 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities, for city or country, can be suited at once by calling at MISS CUNNINGHAM'S office, 449 East Division-st., North Side.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER AND to do the work of a small quiet family, by an elderly American widow; salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of reference given. Please address M, housekeeper, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED American lady, competent to fill any situation as housekeeper; not afraid of work; fair wages wanted. References exchanged. 189 South Clark-st., Room 3.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW OR DO SECOND work; small wages if I can have a home for myself and child. Call or address Mrs. WELLS, 653 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to work for her board while attending a business school. Address 11 Hope-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JAN. 16, ONE BAY COLT. THE OWNER can have by proving property and paying damages, at 148 North Paulina-st.

FOUND—A RED AND WHITE MILCH COW, about 5 or 6 years old; has a white forehead, a stripe down the back; also four white feet. Owner can have same by paying charges at Turner City Slaughter-House.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY IN LAKE VIEW. Owner can have same by calling, proving property, and paying charges at Galena Elevator, near Rush-st. bridge.

LOST—IN LOBBY, OR IN FRONT OF HOOLEY'S Theatre, Saturday night, a tortoiseshell fan, with gold chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Room 2 Metropolitan Block.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, SET WITH PEARLS. The finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked by returning it to 35 McCormick's Block.

LOST—ON CLARK-ST., BETWEEN THE BRIDGE and Ohio-st., Sunday evening, Jan. 16, a black lynx boa. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 113 North Clark-st.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 166 SOUTH CLARK-ST., AT 1 o'clock Monday, Jan. 17, bay horse and light open spring wagon containing several bundles of washing belonging to the Star Laundry, No. 238 West Madison-st. A very liberal reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the same.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A LIGHT SORREL mare, weighing from 850 to 900, white star on forehead. Any one returning the same to St. Clybourn-place will receive $5 reward.

STRAYED—A LIGHT BAY 3-YEAR OLD STALlion colt. $5 reward will be paid for information where it can be found by sending word to 400 West Erie-st., or 198 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

ELEGANT FRENCH SEAL SACQUES, ONLY $50, to close out stock of furs. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS CLOSing out below cost. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

MRS. E. SIGLIN, NURSE, HAS REMOVED TO 118 South Sangamon-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—I HAVE $3,000 TO $5,000 in cash, and desire to connect myself with some first-class jobbing house; have a general knowledge of the grocery, cigar, commission, and confectionery trades; answers must give particulars and full name to be noticed. Address L, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—MR. JAMES S. SMALL is admitted as a member of our firm from this date. SIBLEY, ENDICOTT & CO. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1876.

WANTED—50 TO 100 POUNDS OF SECOND-HAND nonpareil. Apply between 10 and 12 this forenoon only. 77 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A CITY DIRECTORY; state lowest price. Address T C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SIX-ROOM COTtage, good condition, north of Lake-st., to be moved. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LAUNDRY WITH an established trade. Address W 31, Tribune office.

$5 WILL BUY A BLACK LYNX MUFF AND BOA, to close out stock of furs. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

$10 WILL BUY FRENCH SEAL, LYNX, OR MARten muff and boa. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

$40 WILL BUY A SPLENDID SET SHETLAND seal or western mink muff and boa. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK. WILL prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, lot 67 foot ground, at River Park. Address J. L. WOOD, Commercial Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN Galva, Ill., valued at $15,000; $20,000 worth of property in Dickinson County, Kan., and $15,000 to $20,000 worth of Cook County property, all unincumbered, to exchange for a No. 1 business property (improved) in Chicago; would assume some incumbrance. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK RESIDENCE, 10 ROOMS, for stock of goods in city or country. Address D 24, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN OHIO FOR property here or in Iowa. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 160 acres of grass land in La Porte County, Ind. H. L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE FOR South Side house; Waukegan farm for improved land. D. HENRY SHELDON, 103 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

R. T. MARTIN, DEALER IN PIANOS, NO. 154 STATE-ST. LARGE STOCK NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, CARVED legs and lyre, in perfect order, only $140. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$100 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano-forte, rosewood case, in perfect order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$250 WILL BUY A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT rosewood 7⅓-octave piano-forte, agraffe, and all latest improvements, splendid case, extra moldings, carved legs and lyre; manufacturers' price list, $750. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of George Rignold. "Henry V."

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of Frank Frayne's Combination. "Si Slocum."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kellogg Opera Troupe. "Mariana."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Under the Gaslight." Evening, "Pocahontas."

FARWELL HALL—Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Concert by the Richings-Bernard Company.

UNION PARK CHURCH—Lecture by Schuyler Colfax. Subject: "Abraham Lincoln."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock, at the Asylum. Business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—The Sir Knights of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., intending to visit Joliet, are notified to meet at the Asylum Wednesday, at 11 a. m. sharp, Jan. 19, 1876. By order of the Em. Com. CHAS. J. TROWBRIDGE, Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, No. 76 Monroe st., for business and work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 18, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88½.

A continuance of mild weather, with light rain, is predicted for this region to-day.

There were received at the Chicago House of Correction during the year 1875 1,608 prisoners,—a smaller number than for any year during the incumbency of the present excellent management, which began in 1872.

Arguments were heard yesterday by the Illinois Supreme Court upon the petition for a *mandamus* directing the Common Council of this city to call an election for Mayor to fill the vacancy now held to exist. The case was taken by the Court, and a decision may be looked for at an early day.

Commissioner BURDICK is unable to perceive how the county contractor for the burial of paupers can make anything at the low rate of $1.40 per cadaver unless by selling the bodies to the medical colleges. It does seem a suspiciously low sum for supplying the coffin and transporting the remains to the cemetery, and it is a subject which will bear dissection.

Gen. BEAUREGARD wants to be amnestied, and so he comes forward with a petition to Congress for the removal of his political disabilities. The reason why he wants it is because he wants to be a member of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and before he can serve the State of Louisiana in this capacity the taint of his treason must first be legislated away. It will undoubtedly be done.

There is no chance for a disagreement or a jangle as to the composition of the rifle team which will represent Great Britain in the great Centennial contest in America! It was expected that different teams, distinctively Irish and Scotch, would compete with the teams of the world, but the English managers will not agree to this; whereupon Col. GILDERSLEEVE promptly telegraphs them to send on any sort of team they choose, be the same English, Irish, Scotch, or mixed.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday received from Secretary FISH the assurance that all communications from Spain on the Cuban question have been of a friendly character; that there now exist no questions the settlement of which are likely to give us any trouble; and that he did not regard the Spanish reply to the American circular—outlined in the cable dispatches yesterday—as being unfriendly in tone. Mr. FISH expressed his willingness to lay before the House the correspondence which has passed between the countries, and a vote was taken yesterday afternoon calling for the papers.

A decision was rendered yesterday by the United States Supreme Court in the case of SCAMMON vs. KIMBALL, the latter Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company of Chicago, of which Mr. J. Y. SCAMMON was Treasurer, and of whose funds he was custodian to a large amount at the time of the great fire of October, 1871. The decision of the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of this city, and finds that the funds of the Company in the hands of Mr. SCAMMON were held by him as a private banker and not as Treasurer of the Company, and that the losses he sustained by the fire of 1871 upon property insured in the Mutual Security may be set off against the claim of the Company for recovery of the funds in his hands.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was moderately active and 15c per brl lower, closing at $19.25 cash and $19.35 for February. Lard was in fair demand at a decline of 2½@5c per 100 lbs, closing at $12.25 cash and $12.32½@12.35 for February. Meats were quiet and easier, at 7½c for shoulders, boxed, 10¼c for do short ribs, and 10⅝c for do short clears. Highwines were dull and nominal, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and 1c lower, closing at $1.01½ cash and $1.00⅞ for February. Corn was quiet and firmer, closing tame at 43⅛c cash and 42⅞c for February. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 30½c cash and 30⅛@30¼c for February. Rye was quiet at 67c. Barley was dull and 1@2c lower, closing at 81c for January and 78c for February. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, closing at $7.00@7.30 for common to choice packing hogs. Cattle were dull and closed weak, at 15@25c decline. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.00 in greenbacks at the close.

The Common Council last evening passed the ordinance giving to the Consumers' Gas Company the right to enter into competition with the existing companies for supplying the citizens and the city with gas. The supporters of the measure stubbornly resisted all attempts either to publish the ordinance or to postpone its consideration until information could be obtained as to the financial capability and the good faith of the Company applying for the franchise. The price authorized to be charged for gas is the same as that now charged by the West Side Company, and it is somewhat remarkable that the Council should have permitted the general tearing up of streets without first obtaining reasonable assurance that the people are to have the benefit of active competition and lower prices. The thing has a crooked look on the face of it.

Mr. JAMES F. JOY, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, meets with poor success in his efforts to convince the Board of Trade Committee on Discriminations of the "unreasonableness of popular clamor" on the subject of railway freights from Chicago to the East. The Committee have not undertaken to inquire whether or not the present rates of the fast lines are fair and reasonable (they are willing to admit that the tariff is none to high); but what they do intend to demonstrate as a fact and a serious grievance is, that Chicago is suffering from discrimination in rates in favor of points on either side, and to devise a remedy for this injurious state of things. The reply of the Committee, forwarded yesterday, to Mr. JOY's letter ought to convince that gentleman that the "popular clamor" is not without reason, and that it is to the interest of his road to give it heed.

A morning paper has published certain reports of a disagreement between the Treasury Department and the local officials in Chicago as to the manner of carrying forward the prosecution of the whisky-fraud cases, and has pretended to quote letters and dispatches showing that Secretary BRISTOW was displeased with the arrangement whereby a large number of distillers have pleaded guilty. That these reports are unfounded, and the alleged letters and dispatches were matters of reportorial imagination, is clearly shown in our Washington advices. Secretary BRISTOW and Solicitor WILSON have placed the conduct of the Chicago cases wholly and unreservedly in the hands of District-Attorney BANGS and his associate counsel, Supervisor MATTHEWS, and Collector WEBSTER, with ample authority to do whatever in their judgment seems best calculated to secure the interests of the Government and the punishment of the guilty. The local officials have the absolute confidence of the Government, and that they deserve it nobody doubts.

THE MARTYRED SOUTH AND TYRANT NORTH.

There are certain passages in the speech of the Confederate leader, BEN HILL, last week, in the House of Representatives, which are deeply significant, and, coming from a representative man, ought not to be overlooked. Cheered and applauded by the Democrats, Mr. HILL bravely gave expression to the views of his Confederate associates. In his place in the House he said:

> We come to gratify no vengeance; to retaliate no wrongs; to resent no past insults. We come with a patriotic purpose to restore an honest, economical and constitutional administration of the Government. . . . We charge all our wrongs to that higher-law fanaticism which never kept a pledge or law. We sought to leave the association of those who would not keep fidelity to the covenant. We sought to go by ourselves, but, so far from having lost our fidelity to the Constitution, we hugged it to our bosom and carried it with us. . . . But you, gentlemen, who persecuted us by your infidelities until you drove us out of the Union; you, who then claimed to be the only friends of the Union which you had before denounced as a league with death and a covenant with hell; you, who follow up the War when the soldiers who fought it have made peace and gone to their homes; to you we have no concessions to make. MARTYRS OWE NO APOLOGY TO TYRANTS, and while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, secession, however defeated and oppressed, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however bigoted and exacting; yet, while we make to you no concession, we say this: We come even to you in no spirit of revenge. We have but one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the patriotic men of the North [meaning the old Copperheads], in order to compel fanaticism to obey the laws, and to live in the Union according to the Constitution. We do not propose to compel you by oaths, for you never kept them. The South did the Union one great wrong, and we come as far as we can to repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it, to be seized, and rent, and torn by the men who had denounced it as a league with death and a covenant with hell. We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all your animosities and to forget your old sin.

Here is a fair expression of the Democratic Confederate sentiment at the South. The complaint is that the South was foully wronged; that it went out because the North would not keep its pledges and would not be faithful to the Constitution; that the South sought to leave those violating the Constitution; and that it for four years carried that Constitution in its bosom, to preserve and keep it sacred; that the North followed them with war, invaded their soil, occupied their country, and relentlessly with ruthless war harassed and distressed the faithful South who had become the depository of and preserver of the Constitution. Now, what wrongs had the South sustained? What pledges had been broken? What part of the Constitution violated? The South placed its secession upon the distinct ground that the people of the North had, by a nearly unanimous electoral vote, elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN President. That election was declared to be an all-sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. South Carolina seceded in December, 1860, and JEFFERSON DAVIS was elected President of the Confederacy before Mr. LINCOLN was sworn into office. At the time these Democratic States seceded there was a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, and the Executive Department was exclusively Democratic. No wrong had been perpetrated; no wrong was contemplated. The Republican party was under pledge not to interfere with slavery where it existed in the States, and no such interference was intended. The South seceded for the purpose of dissolving the Union it could no longer absolutely control and in which it had become a minority, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN was a mere pretext. Mr. HILL's arraignment of the North was but a repetition of the senseless jargon of the disunionists in 1860 and 1861. It is destitute of truth,—mere wild assertion, without a fact to give it even the semblance of truth.

The assertion that secession was a constitutional measure to preserve the Constitution inviolate is one of those incoherencies for which the average Confederate is peculiar. The seizure of the national forts, and custom-houses, and navy-yards, and arsenals, the firing upon Sumter, the erection of a new Government, and the raising of a new flag. HILL would have us believe were all measures taken to preserve the Constitution inviolate, and to preserve the constitutional Government which the people of the North had betrayed and destroyed. All this burlesque upon history and truth the Democrats of the House applauded to the echo, as also the statement that the Confederates in Congress had come back to "restore" a constitutional Government to the Union, which since 1860 had been governed by the faithless and perfidious North.

After recapitulating the "wrongs and outrages" inflicted upon the "South" by the War upon those who had sought to secede, including the barbarities (?) practiced upon the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Elmira, and other places where they had been confined, Mr. HILL declared that the South, being guiltless of wrong, was not to assume nor to be placed in the position of penitents asking for forgiveness. The South had come back to Congress to aid its old friends and sympathizers, the Northern Copperheads, in getting possession of the Government, and not to ask pardon of a Government which the South was hereafter to rule and control.

But he summed up the whole story in the defiant declaration that "MARTYRS OWE NO APOLOGY TO TYRANTS," and "SECESSION, HOWEVER DEFEATED AND OPPRESSED, WILL CONFESS NO SIN TO FANATICISM."

The line is here drawn between the martyred South and the tyrant North; and it is proclaimed that the South cannot be tortured into the confession that secession was a sin. This declaration, hurled defiantly at the representatives of the loyal North by a man who, while hugging the Constitution to his heart, proposed in the Confederate Senate that every Northern soldier found in the South should be shot down as a pirate and outlaw, was vociferously applauded by the Democrats. Mr. HILL and his associates, whose hands are red with the blood of countrymen of the South and the North shed in the "unholy war" they so basely precipitated, make but a sorry picture playing the part of martyrs. Nor can he excite much sympathy for himself and associates by claiming that the horrors inflicted upon the unfortunate prisoners at Andersonville were but appropriate punishments for the armed emissaries of the tyrant North.

In all the history of the Rebellion, we do not think there is a parallel for the brazen impudence and defiant insolence displayed by BEN HILL, of Georgia, in this debate. Ten years have passed since the War. In that time the Northern people have been dealing with these Rebels in a spirit of generous liberality. No man has been punished, or prosecuted, or hung. All have been admitted to suffrage. All but a handful have received entire political rehabilitation. BEN HILL himself sits in Congress through the grace and amnesty of the country he betrayed. Nevertheless, the first use he makes of his pardon is to basely malign the generous people of the North, and defiantly proclaim himself a "martyr" in the immaculate cause of secession. Personally, this man is but an ingrate; but, as a representative of that large class now controlling most of the reconstructed States, his words convey to the people of the North the warning lesson that the Democratic party now contains within its body the same hatred of the free North, the same devotion to secession, and the same purpose to bend the Government to the purposes of the South in as strong a degree as before or during the War. Can the North yet afford to surrender the control of the Government to the spirit of hate and of secession so boldly avowed by the Confederate leader, HILL, as the spokesman for the South?

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TARIFF.

The *Inter-Ocean* is publishing, from day to day, articles which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in 1865, eleven years ago, and attempting to establish an inconsistency between the views of the editor of this paper at that time and those now expressed in THE TRIBUNE on the subject of the tariff. The labor might have been spared. During the War, and the several years of slavery agitation preceding it, there was little or no discussion of the tariff. From 1846 to 1856, a very low tariff had prevailed; in 1857, there was such a surplus revenue in the Treasury that by general agreement of all parties, including the Whigs, a still further reduction of the tariff was made. In this measure New England statesmen took an active part, and the Whigs, including such men as SEWARD, COLFAX, and HENRY WILSON, made no opposition. The reduced tariff of '57 received the affirmative votes of a majority of the New England Senators. An increase of the tariff as a revenue measure became a necessity after the Rebellion broke out, and at the close of the War the imposing debt rendered its continuance seemingly necessary. But the question of high tariff or low tariff, Protection or Free Trade, was not discussed editorially in THE TRIBUNE. In 1865, a gentleman who has not been employed on this paper for several years wrote, with the approval of the editor, a series of editorial articles in favor of the greater development of manufacturing industry in the West, urging the utilization of the abundance of cheap raw material, and the establishment of all kinds of manufactures here, where the raw materials were found in close proximity to the food necessary for the workmen. The advantages and profits to the West by adding to the products of the soil the manufacture of all kinds of fabrics for which the Western farmers exchanged their goods were presented in a variety of forms, but the question of "protection" of special interests as a national policy was in no wise discussed. There is nothing in that series of articles which might not now be published in THE TRIBUNE, though much of what was then urged to be done has in the meantime been accomplished. The Western States have become manufacturers, and the unprotected branches are doing best.

Subsequently, the tariff having previously been omitted from editorial discussion because of difference of opinions, a correspondence took place on that subject through the paper, in which the editors took opposite sides. At a later date, Congress crowned the tariff act by the enormous outrage of the woolen and metal tariff of 1867. The present editor of THE TRIBUNE about that time carefully reviewed the whole subject in its theoretical and practical details, and reached the conclusion that the principle of "Protection" by means of excessive duties was erroneous; that it did not prevent foreign competition; that it did not protect the American farmers, but on the contrary plundered them; that it did not raise the most revenue with the least oppression; that taxes levied for the protection of special interests violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution; that such a system of duties did not benefit, but injured, American labor; that it was a delusion and an economical blunder. Furthermore, that it increased the cost of living and the cost of production. The tax levied for protection became a tax upon all the raw materials of the manufacturer, increasing the cost of his labor, and so increasing the cost of his production that he was cut off from all markets but that of his own neighborhood, and consequently limiting his production. In the meantime, his own employes, subjected to the like tax on all things entering into the cost of living,—rent, clothing, food, and fuel, and working on a reduced production,—were worse off than before. The non-protected classes, including the agricultural and mechanical, commercial and ordinary labor populations, were all subjected to this same tax, which enhanced the cost of living and consumed their earnings without any corresponding profit, and crippled them in their industry. Under these circumstances, the editor of this paper years ago renounced whatever approval he had previously given to the doctrine of Protection. It was not done privately, but was known to all men who had any interest in his opinions, and to the extent to which this change of opinion on this subject may involve inconsistency any person so disposed may make the most of it.

As we have said, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE did not discuss, editorially, the relative benefits or injuries of the tariff until 1866, and since that time to the present has uniformly advocated the repeal of all merely protective duties and the rearrangement of the tariff on a purely revenue basis. Each day's experience and observation confirm us in the judgment that, together with the evil of an irredeemable currency, the high protective tariff has wrought incalculable injury to the country, has impeded the revival of national prosperity, has crippled manufacturing, and must be repealed before the country can completely recover its natural and vigorous increase of wealth.

ATTACK ON STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which is intent upon having a Western and a rag-baby candidate nominated for President by the Democratic Convention, is out in a vigorous protest against the basis of representation in such Conventions. It insists that such Conventions are not Democratic Conventions, because the delegates do not represent Democratic constituencies. It says:

> A Democratic National Convention is largely composed of what is popularly known in connection with the English Reform bill as "rotten boroughs." A Democrat in New England has three votes to a Democrat in the Northwest, and this, too, when the New England votes given in Convention can have no effect at the polls. In the organization of the Democratic National Committee we see the same things yet more strongly displayed. That Committee takes the initiative. It fixes the time and it selects the place for the Convention. This may be to a large degree decisive. The Committee is soon to meet in Washington. Washington! The very point where, above all others, it should not meet. Nevada, with a population scarcely greater than two of the wards of Cincinnati, has a voice equal to that of Ohio with its three millions of people. The interest of 10,000 Democrats in Delaware have the same voice as the 300,000 in Ohio. Their representation is to be equally given with the latter. This should not be. We favor a radical reorganization of the National Committee and the National Convention.

Is this not rank heresy? Where is the inestimable Democratic doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty? What matters it that Ohio has 300,000 Democrats, and Delaware and Vermont have only 10,000 each, are two sovereign States of the Union to be snuffed out by the mere accident of a majority? Is State sovereignty so cheap that in a Democratic Convention it must be ignored, suppressed, and treated with contempt, and the power of numbers given exclusive control? Is not the equality of the States the cornerstone of the Democratic temple? And if hereafter the Democratic party is to be governed by National Committees and Conventions, with New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Florida, West Virginia, and Maryland left out because of the comparative smallness of their population, then what becomes of the equality of States in a confederacy composed of "sovereign powers"?

The *Enquirer* names Vermont as doubly obnoxious, because it is small, and because it never votes the Democratic ticket. Its record, however, for twenty years is as Democratic as that of Ohio. The two States voted for FREMONT in 1856, for LINCOLN in 1860 and 1864, and for GRANT in 1868 and 1872, and both States will vote for the Republican candidate in 1876.

DEMOCRATIC DIVISION.

The happy family of Democratic Congressmen now gathered together at Washington does not seem to be very happy, after all. The brethren do not dwell together in unity. So many of them were in favor of disunion, a few years ago, that they cannot reconcile themselves to anything else now. The bloody chasm we heard so much about in 1872 yawns threateningly between Democrat and Confederate now. Some are on one side; some on the other; and the rest are vainly trying to straddle the breach, which grows greater day by day. FERNANDO WOOD glowers across at SAM COX, who shows no signs of an ardent liking for the polished "FERNANDY." The latter can rely upon a certain Southern support, given him in grateful recognition of the fact that he proposed, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, the secession of the City of New York from the State and the United States, and its establishment as an independent power. Outside this typical split in the delegation from the metropolis, there are innumerable others. There is just one thing on which the Democrats and Confederates agree. Their sole stock in trade, as a party, is opposition to the Republicans. As soon as they get off this ground, they fall asunder in many different directions. Their majority is made up of many minorities. It contains a high-tariff party, a low-tariff party, a rag-money party, a hard-money party, an economical party, a Southern Pacific party, a Southern claims party, a cotton-refund tax party, a Confederate party, a Northern party, and so on in an endless line. Conscious of the fact that hatred to Republicanism may not serve to bind together so many mutually repellent atoms, the Democrats before the holidays erected a Star-Chamber by the appointment of thirteen despots, who can, it is hoped, manage to forge a chain strong enough to tie BEN HILL to Col. MORRISON, Sunset COX to FERNANDO WOOD, and SAM RANDALL to Speaker KERR. When this has been done, the gang of fettered Congressmen is to be driven ahead by the thirteen under King LAMAR, and so kept in the same road.

Up to the present time, no Democrat has been able to propose anything which numerous other Democrats did not oppose. When JONES, of Kentucky, moved to table HALE's specie-payment resolution, the leading members of JONES' party precipitated themselves upon him and his desk, and actually forced him to withdraw the motion. The vast majority of the votes cast against HOLMAN's anti-subsidy resolutions were Democratic, and, on the other hand, the coalition of the HOLMAN wing of the Democracy with the Republicans was the only thing which prevented the success of VANCE's resolution throwing open the doors of the National Treasury to all the Confederate claimants who tried to destroy the nation.

The game the Democrats are playing is one of cross-purposes. They are thwarting and checking each other.

> The editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an executive member of the Western Associated Press. He is in Washington at this time endeavoring to secure the National Convention at Chicago, and is at the same time directing the Associated Press Agent at Washington to load down the telegraph wires with Republican slush on the amnesty question.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register*.

Was the speech of S. S. COX, Democratic leader, "Republican slush"? Was the speech of BEN HILL, the Confederate champion, "Republican slush"? Was the crushing reply of Gen. GARFIELD to HILL's calumnies "slush"? Was the terrible arraignment of JEFF DAVIS by BLAINE for Andersonville horrors, "slush"? The truth is that COX, HILL, RANDALL, and all the Democratic and Confederate leaders who crossed swords with BLAINE and GARFIELD came out of the combat terribly worsted and crestfallen, and their followers, including the editor of the *Register*, feel very unhappy over the result. The latter, in his mortification, abuses an officer of the Associated Press for not suppressing the report of the debate, and thus compelling the Western papers to wait until the New York mail should bring it to them. But what good would that have done? What benefit would that have been to the Democrats of the West? Why should the Associated Press Agents omit to report important exciting debates in Congress simply because one side or the other gets the worst of the controversy? If the *Register* man don't like what is said and done in Congress, let him omit it from his columns. But he makes an egregious ass of himself when he whines about the publication of the debates in other daily papers.

The JEFF DAVIS Democracy and Confederates yesterday sustained another defeat on the Amnesty bill, and also experienced a division of their own numbers. Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and take up the Amnesty bill, so as to bring the House to a vote on the amendment excluding JEFF DAVIS on account of his Andersonville atrocities, and also to a vote on the bill. The Speaker, after vigorous appeals by RANDALL, decided the motion to be in order. The motion to suspend the rules was lost, 110 voting in the negative. The affirmative vote was 165, which was not two-thirds. The Democrats refuse to profit by experience. Three times have they been defeated in trying to pass the bill without voting directly on the motion to exclude JEFF DAVIS. There are 740 persons who have not been amnestied. The Republicans stand willing to vote amnesty to 739, but the Democrats prefer to leave the whole number disfranchised rather than permit a vote on excepting the Andersonville murderer. A majority vote can reject BLAINE's amendment, but it is precisely that vote which the Democrats will not give. They refuse to go on the record for or against excepting JEFF DAVIS, and yet no Amnesty bill can pass until such a vote is taken.

A thoroughly good nomination was sent to the Senate yesterday. It was that of GEORGE S. BANGS as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. The gentleman hitherto mentioned in connection with this office, since Gen. WEBSTER retired from it to become Collector of this Internal Revenue District, has discharged the duties of a minor position very creditably, but has not been generally credited with the qualities needed for this place. The President has done wisely in preferring Col. BANGS. He has served the people so acceptably in the postal service that there was general regret at his retirement. We owe him the fast mail trains and a myriad of minor improvements in a department which is of more solid value in a widely-scattered country like this than in any other on the face of the earth. It is a matter of public congratulation that a gentleman who honors office should have another opportunity to show how deserving he is of the popular esteem and confidence which he now enjoys.

There are some straws after all that point to better times. The London *Times* of Dec. 29, last, calls attention to the fact that the revenue returns show that the period of fiscal depression, which there as here has eaten seriously into the Government revenue, has apparently closed. The receipts from taxes show an evident improvement over the other quarters of the year. The *Times* interprets this as indicating that the general wealth and prosperity of the country are not impaired seriously, and that the former state of economic progress may be expected soon to recur. There is already an increase of $5,105,000 revenue over the proceeding year, although the fiscal year is not yet closed. This is evidence that the nation has resumed the career of growth that was arrested by the world-wide collapse of speculation.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

Chicago Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 17.

The tumultuous deliberations of Congress upon the proposition for the granting of a general and unconditional amnesty has led the greater part of the press of this country to indulge in tearfully-sentimental bosh about friendship and reconciliation, which can only be designated as sickly. Poor Blaine has been furiously scolded since he did not shut his mouth, but spoke out his heart's feelings upon the nameless atrocities perpetrated with the knowledge and co-operation of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Hundreds of newspapers have exclaimed in chorus that it is a shame without equal to tear open the old wounds, to make bad blood, and to destroy the painfully-restored life and friendship between North and South. Many of these shriekers—the worst infected with this reconciliation mania—have spoken of BLAINE in such a way that a foreigner, unacquainted with history and persons, would believe that BLAINE himself was a far worse offender than the hangmen and torturers of Andersonville.

We have nothing in common with these reconciliation-shriekers. It is a noble thing that America, in her treatment of her political offenders, did not imitate the bloody example of Europe. But, when reconciliation goes so far as to violate all moral feeling, then it ceases to be a virtue. There are atrocities which it is base to pardon, and among them are those of Andersonville, the moral responsibility for which rests upon JEFFERSON DAVIS. Who, like ourselves, and many of our readers, who have seen the wrecked and disfigured forms which returned from martyrdom, can ever forget that atrocity,—ever forgive its authors? BLAINE was right to speak this out openly; and these reconciliation-shriekers, who pretend to believe that BLAINE has awakened general irritation by his course, are greatly mistaken. Among all those who were of age at the time of the War, and in whom the remembrance of its moods and mutations are yet alive, the ringing words of BLAINE find an echo and a concurrence; and doubtless he has thereby become more popular among the great mass of Republicans in the North than he was before.

If bad blood is caused through the action of Congress, they are responsible for it who wantonly made the amnesty question a subject for discussion. If the six or seven hundred men who are not yet amnestied were exiles in Cayenne or New Caledonia; if they were wearing away in chains, or ate the bitter bread of voluntary exile,—then the proposition for their pardon would have reason and justification. Yet none of these things are the case. They suffer no punishment, and enjoy the fullest freedom of every citizen, not excluding the right of suffrage. Their punishment, if it can be called one, is simply that they are not eligible to Federal offices. One would think that they could endure that. The more so, as Congress has hardly ever declined, in every separate case in which it was asked, to remove the disability by a two-thirds vote.

But what was desired in the present case was, that all those who would not personally ask for the restoration of their eligibility, since they would not speak a friendly word to Congress, should have had pardons forced upon them. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates were, without even expressing its wish, to be made eligible for President and Vice-President of the United States; that is what they mean by amnesty. It appears like a mockery of the word to describe as a punishment the condition in which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates are now, and to call its removal amnesty.

If the reconciliation-disease develops itself still further, it will finally result in their wanting the North to humbly ask the South for forgiveness, since it ventured to conquer it. Who knows what may happen?

PERSONAL.

The widow and daughter of Anson G. Burlingame, late Japanese Ambassador, will spend the winter in Italy.

The Marquis of Ripon, who recently joined the Roman Catholic Church, has presented the Pope with £10,000 sterling.

Henry Clay Dean is delivering strong lectures in Iowa. He is a remarkable man, for all his idiosyncrasies and dirt.

An equestrian picture of Washington, intended for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial, has been completed by Princeteau, of Paris.

Emile de Girardin's new book, "Rise and Fall of France," has appeared in Paris. If Mr. Wegg were living he could do justice to the subject.

The "Leap Year Necktie," for gentlemen, has a spring, which, being touched, moves a thickness of silk aside, and shows a disc inscribed "No."

The New York *Mail* asserts positively that the marriage of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Mr. Bradish Johnson Smith will take place during Easter.

The London *Spectator* judges that Mr. Swinburne's new poem, "Erectheus," is the best thing he has done since he wrote "Atalanta in Calydon."

Redpath has deserted Beecher, and is preparing a statement in support of Moulton and Tilton. "Where's Comstock?" inquires the Springfield *Republican*.

Auerbach, the German novelist, has published a work entitled "Tausend Gedanken," in which he reflects, through the medium of fragmentary thoughts and maxims, the spirit of modern German society.

Mr. Charles O'Conor is so far recovered as to be able to turn his attention to professional matters. The most alarming symptom at present is that he has consented to obey the directions of his physicians.

Mr. Gladstone's resignation of his membership in the London Reform Club is put on the ground that he looks forward to spending most of his time in the country, and has therefore little use for a town-club.

Mrs. Paran Stevens has recovered her stolen diamonds. There is no Charley Ross in this paragraph. Mrs. Stevens' jewels were not, like those of the Roman mother, children, but solid chunks of carbon, possessing the highest known quality of jewelry—negotiable value in a pawnshop.

New York society is making active preparations for the season of Italian opera with Titiens. Nym Crinkle says: "Italian opera, it must not be forgotten, is a social no less than a musical event, and only when we are deprived of it for a winter can we know how much of a necessity it is." Does this sentiment meet a responsive echo in Chicago.

A party under the charge of the Hon. Russell Gurney met with a melancholy accident in Egypt on the 30th of December. They were ascending the Nile in a dahabieh, which was suddenly capsized by a squall, and three of the ladies accompanying Mr. Gurney, with a number of the crew, were drowned. This is a most unusual disaster in the usually placid and poetic current of life on the Nile.

A new satirical poem, written in rhyming hexameters, and said to be of the nature of exceedingly strong vinegar, is in press with a Boston publishing house. The poem is entitled "Dullness," and has for its subject the poets of the day, to whose verse the author assigns the quality named in his title, together with certain other qualities of a kindred nature. The authorship of the satire is a profound secret, and it is the purpose of all concerned that it shall remain so.

Mr. George W. Childs allows no advertisements setting forth the fact "My wife has left, etc.," to be inserted in his paper, the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Experience has taught him that, in most cases of this kind, the husbands have neither bed nor board for their wives to leave, and are themselves generally sots, who live upon the hard earnings of their families. But, in case of death, Mr. Childs allows the bereaved husband to publish the fact that "she has climbed the golden stair."

The divorce-suit of Mrs. Charity Hayward against Alvinza Hayward, of San Francisco, is one of the most curious on record. The husband and wife have lived together thirty-two years. For nearly ten years they struggled together against extreme poverty in one of the interior counties of California. They are now worth about $10,000,000. The wife prays for an equitable division of the property, and the husband joins in the prayer. The ground of divorce is desertion, though the husband and wife are living but a few hundred feet apart. They are both past 60 years of age.

A letter from Geneva in the Paris *Journal des Débats* announces the publication of "L'Espagne et la Liberté," by Count Montalembert, which the author refrained from publishing in his lifetime from considerations of friendship, "not without his heart bleeding, for he had put his whole soul into it—the summing-up of the convictions of his whole life." Father Hyacinthe had the custody of the manuscript, and after the Count's death asked the intentions of his family and executors, who replied that they would publish it among his posthumous works. Five years, however, having passed without any sign of the fulfillment of the promise, Father Hyacinthe has sent it to the press. It contains his friend's last ideas, the energetic expression of the Liberal Catholic's convictions as a believer and honest man. In the face of death, detached from earth, and only contemplating eternity, he wished once more to defend the principles of liberty which had animated his whole life.

The remarkable libel suit brought against London *Fun* by Mr. Irving, the distinguished English tragedian, has been, it will be remembered, compromised on the payment of costs by the defendant. The obnoxious article was addressed "To a Fashionable Tragedian." It spoke of the tragedian's performances as having a tendency "to pander to the lowest passions of our nature"; referred to "Macbeth" as a failure which should be withdrawn as soon as possible; declared that the actor had "canonized the cut-throat and anointed the assassin"; and advised the tragedian to adopt another line of characters. The common opinion is that the writer of the article was honestly of the opinion that all of Shakespeare's tragedies were immoral and unfit for production, and that the publisher of *Fun* thought the argument exceedingly humorous on account of its ghastly earnestness. During the proceedings Mr. Toole, the burlesque actor, was called to the witness-stand, and his testimony on behalf of Irving kept the court-room in a roar.

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There is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, named F. W. Clapp, who deserves special and honorable mention as resident and legislator of a State celebrated for the number and rapacity of its deadheads. He recently returned a railroad pass which had been sent to him, on the high moral ground that he did not consider it proper for legislators to accept such favors. This is the first incident of the kind which has been recorded in Massachusetts, though we believe something like it happened in Missouri a few years ago, when a legislator who had received a single pass declined it on the grounds: 1, That it was not a season ticket; 2, that it was not transferable; 3, that "he didn't live in that direction"; 4, that if he did he could "walk it quicker," and that he would "see them d—d first."—*New York World.*

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One of Them Against a Promin[ent] Citizen Who Has Been Indulging in Perjury.

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CHICAGO.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

ALL QUIET.

There was singular inactivity in whisky m[at]ters yesterday. The Court and the Grand J[ury] were alike devoted to other subjects, and th[ere] were none of those mysterious conferenc[es] which mean mischief to the evil-doers. C[ol.] Matthews left town last evening on a short tr[ip,] and, unless something besides counterfeiting [or] mail-robbery is discussed before Judge Blodge[tt] to-day promises to be as dull as its predecess[or].

I. F. HOYT.

A reporter met Mr. I. F. Hoyt, late Chief D[ep]uty Collector of this district, in the street y[es]terday, and the following conversation t[ook] place:

Reporter—A morning paper states that you [have] so have lately been before the authorities for [the] purpose of giving information, and have m[ade] an affidavit which will implicate your old ass[ociates] in the revenue business, or words to t[hat] effect. Is this true?

Mr. Hoyt—There is not a word of truth in [it.] I have not conferred with the authorities. I [have] made no affidavit, neither have I made any st[ate]ments to them nor to any one acting for [the] Government since I testified before the Gra[nd] Jury last October.

R.—Where do you suppose these stories co[me] from?

H.—That's a conundrum that no fellow c[an] guess. I give it up.

LOWER THE TAX.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—While reading your ma[ny] articles on "crooked whisky" in your paper, a[nd] seeing of what an enormous amount of revenu[e] the Government has been defrauded, th[e] thought struck me that there must be so[me] profound reason or inducement for this state o[f] affairs, and I came to the conclusion that th[e] makers of our present revenue laws are ve[ry] blamable in this matter, in assessing such ex[ces]sive duties so as to stimulate dishonest pe[r]sons to engage in such crooked business, whi[ch] held out chances of making fortunes in a sho[rt] time, and thus compelling all honest man[u]facturers to compete with them, or quit th[e] business, or be bankrupted. Our law-make[rs] ought to have known, as events abundantly sho[w,] that such excessive revenue duties could n[ot] be collected, and I predict that they never w[ill] be. Our wise Solons held out too large p[re]miums to dishonest persons to avoid our revenu[e] laws, thereby compelling all honest manufactu[r]ers to compete with them. Even in despot[ic] Russia the Government has never been able [to] stop smuggling and the payment of their exc[es]sive duties is constantly being evaded even [at] the risk of the knout and Siberian prisons. H[ow] much less can such high duties and tariffs [be] enforced in this free Republic? I feel convinc[ed] that all our revenue laws and tariffs must [be] very materially reduced before the Governme[nt] will be able to collect its just dues, which upo[n a] low scale of prices would no doubt amount [to] more in the aggregate than now, and give o[ur] honest citizens a chance to continue their leg[iti]mate business. So you see that there are t[wo] sides to this "crooked question," and that the[re] are some weighty and palliating reasons f[or] these crimes, and that the makers of our la[ws] are in my estimation almost "participes cri[mi]nis." INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.

THE GRAND JURY.

SOME BUSINESS DONE.

The meeting yesterday was somewhat of [an] improvement over that of the previous Mond[ay] as far as regards punctuality. Warned by t[he] criticism which they earned by staying aw[ay] last Monday until afternoon, the jurors ve[ry] sensibly concluded to be on time at the usu[al] hour yesterday. Quite a number of them a[b]sented themselves from the city Sunday, vis[it]ing their homes in the agricultural districts, b[ut] these all returned Sunday evening or ea[rly] Monday morning. The consequence was th[at,] unexpectedly, there was a quorum at 10 o'cloc[k,] that being the hour appointed for commenci[ng] business.

OUTSIDE OF THE JURY-ROOM

there was the same crowd of loiterers whi[ch] may be seen daily during these troublous tim[es] in the neighborhood of the United States Cou[rt.] Among the miscellaneous throng might be di[s]tinguished several half-fledged lawyers, draw[n] hither out of curiosity, or, perhaps, in the hop[e] of picking up a client from the multitude o[f] applicants who were besieging the door of ju[s]tice. These attorneys wore an eager and ex[pectant] look upon their countenances. Som[e] of them were young,—too young almost to b[e] engaged in the wicked business of preying upo[n] their fellow-creatures. The idols of fond Christia[n] parents, they might have grown up and realize[d] the wishes of their worthy progenitors by achie[v]ing a position in some more pious profession.

There were other men standing around i[n] groups or leaning against the railings who[se] business was denoted by their expression an[d] attire. There were among them distillers, som[e] of whom were not only figuratively on the an[xious] bench, but were, as regarded themselves, but we[re] equally anxious to implicate their brethren o[f] the same trade. To the reportorial army th[ey] were morose and reticent in their bea[r]ing, and were disinclined to answe[r] any questions as to their future inte[n]tions. Besides these, there were a numbe[r] of that class of men who always hang aroun[d] court-rooms. Where they came from or wh[at] was their occupation no one knew or cared to i[n]quire. Lastly there was a sprinkling of revenu[e] officials, Government detectives, and clerks, a[ll] of whom wore upon their countenances the cu[l]minary smirk of self-importance.

TALK WITH A JUROR.

Thinking to improve the few moments tak[en]

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A reporter met Mr. I. F. Hoyt, late Chief Deputy Collector of this district, in the street yesterday, and the following conversation took place:

Reporter—A morning paper states that you also have lately been before the authorities for the purpose of giving information, and have made an affidavit which will implicate your old associates in the revenue business, or words to that effect. Is this true?

Mr. Hoyt—There is not a word of truth in it. I have not conferred with the authorities. I have made no affidavit, neither have I made any statements to them nor to any one acting for the Government since I testified before the Grand Jury last October.

R.—Where do you suppose these stories come from?

H.—That's a conundrum that no fellow can guess. I give it up.

LOWER THE TAX.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—While reading your many articles on "crooked whisky" in your paper, and seeing of what an enormous amount of revenue the Government has been defrauded, the thought struck me that there must be some profound reason or inducement for this state of affairs, and I came to the conclusion that the makers of our present revenue laws are very blamable in this matter, in assessing such excessive duties so as to stimulate dishonest persons to engage in such crooked business, which held out chances of making fortunes in a short time, and thus compelling all honest manufacturers to compete with them, or quit the business, or be bankrupted. Our law-makers ought to have known, as events abundantly show, that such excessive revenue duties could not be collected, and I predict that they never will be. Our wise Solons held out too large premiums to dishonest persons to avoid our revenue laws, thereby compelling all honest manufacturers to compete with them. Even in despotic Russia the Government has never been able to stop smuggling and the payment of their excessive duties is constantly being evaded even at the risk of the knout and Siberian prisons. How much less can such high duties and tariffs be enforced in a free Republic! I feel convinced that all our revenue laws and tariffs must be very materially reduced before the Government will be able to collect its just dues, which upon a low scale of prices would no doubt amount to more in the aggregate than now, and give our honest citizens a chance to continue their legitimate business. So you see that there are two sides to this "crooked question," and that there are some weighty and palliating reasons for these crimes, and that the makers of our laws are in my estimation almost "participes criminis."

INDEPENDENT CITIZEN.

THE GRAND JURY.

SOME BUSINESS DONE.

The meeting yesterday was somewhat of an improvement over that of the previous Monday as far as regards punctuality. Warned by the criticism which they earned by staying away last Monday until afternoon, the jurors very sensibly concluded to be on time at the usual hour yesterday. Quite a number of them absented themselves from the city Sunday, visiting their homes in the agricultural districts, but these all returned Sunday evening or early Monday morning. The consequence was that, unexpectedly, there was a quorum at 10 o'clock, that being the hour appointed for commencing business.

OUTSIDE OF THE JURY-ROOM.

There was the same crowd of loiterers which may be seen daily during these troublous times in the neighborhood of the United States Court. Among the miscellaneous throng might be distinguished several half-fledged lawyers, drawn hither out of curiosity, or, perhaps, in the hope of picking up a client from the multitude of applicants who were besieging the door of justice. These attorneys wore an eager and expectant look upon their countenances. Some of them were young,—too young almost to be engaged in the wicked business of preying upon their fellow-creatures. The idols of fond Christian parents, they might have grown up and realized the wishes of their worthy progenitors by achieving a position in some more pious profession.

There were other men standing around in groups or leaning against the railings whose business was denoted by their expression and attire. There were among them distillers, some of whom were not only figuratively on the anxious seat as regarded themselves, but were equally anxious to implicate their brethren of the same trade. To the reporter's oral army the were morose and reticent in their bearing, and were disinclined to answer any questions as to their future intentions. Besides these, there were a number of that class of men who always hang around court-rooms. Where they came from or what was their occupation no one knew or cared to inquire. Lastly there was a sprinkling of revenue officials, Government detectives, and clerks, all of whom wore upon their countenances the customary smirk of self-importance.

TALK WITH A JUROR.

Thinking to improve the few moments intervening between the appearance of the Grand Jurors on the scene and their imprisonment in the star chamber on the upper floor, a TRIBUNE reporter addressed one of them whom he chanced to meet in the corridor.

R.—What are the juridical prospects?

G. J.—They are good, so far as I can see. I think we have done well so far, and I don't see why we can't success fully wrestle with the cases that are yet before us.

R.—You appear to be satisfied with the record of the Grand Jury. There are a number of people who are not.

G. J.—So I have heard, but I think the newspapers are to b ame for that. They have been complaining because we have not paid more attention to whisky cases. But I don't see what cause they have. There is just so much business to be transacted, and it makes no particular difference in what order we take up the different subjects.

R.—If it is a fair question to ask, I would like to know how much remains for the Grand Jury yet to accomplish.

G. J.—The question is fair enough, but I am not certain whether it would be fair to give you an answer. You know about how the matters stand. We have examined Golmon, Mason, and others, and have succeeded in obtaining a large quantity of light upon the management of distilleries during the last three years.

R.—Still, you have not finished taking evidence?

G. J.—By no means. In fact, we have scarcely begun.

R.—Why is it, then, that you are

SO LONG IN GETTING AT THE BUSINESS?

G. J.—Well, we found, when entering upon our conference, that there were a number of counterfeiting and bankruptcy cases which must necessarily be considered. It was thought at first that the best plan would be to leave these for the last, and pitch into whisky immediately. This line of tactics we pursued, as you know. Then, at the beginning of the second week it was found that Dexter and Banes would be obliged to pay attention to matters in the United States Court. For that reason we postponed the consideration of whisky cases for a few days, in order to give the counsel time to attend to the Court cases. Meanwhile we took up the minor cases.

R.—What about the indictments?

G. J.—Wat. There will be indictments enough to satisfy everybody in a few days.

At this point the conversation was interrupted, the juror being summoned into the jury-room.

THE PARET CASE

before the jury was that of J. Friedlander, a Milwaukee merchant, who is charged with criminally making away with his assets after becoming bankrupt. His creditors were represented by Mr. J. H. Manning, a member of the legal firm of Helm & Manning, of this city. This occupied the attention of the jury during the whole of the forenoon. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock. On reassembling at that hour the evidence in the same case was continued, lasting until 4 o'clock. A few minutes before that time the foreman of the jury, Mr. Lyman, stepped out of the room and asked the somnolent guardian of the sanctuary if the Court was still in session. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said:

"Tell the Judge that we'll be down in a few minutes."

Sure enough, a few moments later the jurors marched out of their pen, and formed a stately procession down stairs and

INTO THE COURT-ROOM.

As they entered, a witness in the Habel case was explaining some of the eccentricities of genius as manifested by letter-carriers; but his speech was suddenly squelched. The jurors filed around in front of the Judge's bench. When they were arranged in order, the Clerk called the roll, and Judge Blodgett asked:

"Have you any presentments to make, gentlemen?"

"We have," replied the foreman, at the same time producing several ponderous-looking documents.

The papers were handed up to the Judge, who looked at them, and said:

"Have you any further business?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Lyman.

With that the jurors turned about and marched out of the court-room, leaving the audience no better informed as to their errand than before their visit.

THE INDICTMENTS

were two in number, neither of them relating to whisky matters. At the earnest request of District-Attorney Bangs the names of the parties are omitted, as he believed the publication of them would interfere with the course of justice. It may be stated, however, that one of the indictments is against a man of prominence in social and political circles, and the charge against him is perjury in swearing to certain false bank statements. A bench-warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Officer Burk, who failed to bring the prisoner in before the closing of court.

IN COURT.

The United States Court was remarkably quiet yesterday as far as whisky was concerned. Indeed, that sinuous stuff was never once mentioned except it was during the mysterious whisperings which took place between Judge Blodgett and one or other of the prosecuting counsel every now and then. There was a little excitement when the Grand Jury came into court about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and handed in some indictments. The spectators, who are getting quite proficient in the mental process known as putting this and that together, were confident of some new developments, and every kind of conjecture was indulged in while the members of the Granger inquisition were before the Court. It was thought the substance of the indictments would leak out in the usual way. But Judge Blodgett, who has a great horror of gratifying public curiosity before the proper time, kept the important documents in his own possession, and did not even intimate their import to his clerk.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning Mr. Burke announced his readiness to try John O'Brien, a counterfeiter, but defendant was not present. A bench warrant was issued for him, and also an attachment for one of the Government witnesses, who disregarded the frequent admonitions of the Court with regard to patience and punctuality.

THE CASE OF PETER HABEL,

an ex-letter-carrier, indicted for stealing letters from the West-Side Post-Office, was then proceeded with, Messrs. Cox and Florence McCarthy conducting the case for the defendant. The case for the prosecution was that Habel, while in the employ of the Post Office, on the 3d day of August last, abstracted four letters from the West-Side Station, one of them containing 15 cents in postage-stamps, and another a $1 and $2 bill. The defense indicated was that defendant was interested in a matrimonial paper and that Charles G. Horton, to whom the stolen letters were addressed, was the publisher of a rival sheet, and that there was a conspiracy on the part of Horton and several Post-Office employes to ruin defendant on that account. To this end, it was sought to prove that the letters in question were placed in Habel's pouch without his knowledge. A large number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and there was one witness for the defense to be heard from when the Court adjourned, shortly before 5 o'clock.

HOW THEY MANAGED IN '74.

A RECTIFIER'S TRICK.

The administration of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois appears to have been a rather strange one during the year 1874. It is not alleged at present that the Collector was not honest, and that his deputies did not do their duty. But certain facts which have lately been revealed to the public indicate that, if they pretended to do their duty, they were fools, and if they did not do their duty, they were necessarily corrupt.

The latest chapter of history concerning this particular administration of the office dates from about the month of March, 1874. At that time there was a slight spasm of activity on the part of the Revenue Department in Washington, and some little slacking up in out-of-the-way places of the Chicago Ring. At that time the Government had in its employ a man who was probably as corrupt as any man could well be, and who, while working for the Government and drawing the pay of the Government, was always in the interest of the distillers, and was often receiving large sums of money from them. At the time in question

A CERTAIN CHICAGO RECTIFIER

had, in the course of his business, made a serious double mistake. He had intended to ship a barrel of highwines and a barrel of whisky on the same day and had, somehow or other, transposed the rectifier's stamps under which the goods were put upon the market. These facts became known, some way to the Department, and they proceeded with that deliberate haste which characterized the action in that year, to take some notice of it. It should be premised in this connection, that both of the barrels, the highwines and the whisky, were shipped under India-rubber stamps, but that was presumably not known to the Department, and the minor irregularity of shipping one barrel at a proof greater than the Gauger could honestly have reported, and another barrel at proof lower than it should have been, was all that the Revenue Service had to proceed upon. The rectifier himself, however, was keenly aware that the goods were

SHIPPED ON THE INDIRECT BEER PLAN,

and he took his measures accordingly. The news came from Washington that these two barrels had been shipped from the receiving house in question, and that an investigation must be made of all the facts in the case. In pursuance of the friendly understanding which at that time existed between the Revenue service and the rectifiers who were disposing of the crooked whisky, notice was given to the gentleman who had shipped these goods that he was about to be investigated. This, of itself, shows something as to the state of the service in Chicago at the time in question. But the developments which followed will perhaps be even more interesting, as tending to show the state of efficiency which, at that time, prevailed in this district. This act on the part of the Government officers who had the matter in charge was extremely kind, and the rectifier lost no opportunity to put himself on the square, having two or three days the start of the investigating officer who was supposedly getting ready to investigate the man after he had told him that he was about to be looked into.

It should be promised here that each Gauger in the Government service makes a return each day to the Collector of all the spirits gauged under his care, and that this form, which is printed upon a large-sized blank, is numbered

59,

and that two copies are made, one of which goes to Washington to the Department. This form is made out in column-work, with spaces for all the particulars concerning the spirits gauged, the actual number of withdrawals during permanent suspension, for whom the liquor is gauged, serial number of the package, capacity in wine gallons, wan age, correction of volume, temperature, contents in not wine gallons, proof, gallons in proof contents, contents in taxable gallons, tax due, serial number of stamp, and the kind of stamp.

It is clear from this that, if the two barrels or packages had been shipped under India-rubber stamps, the Gauger's return above mentioned would have detected this India-rubber practice if it had been compared with the return of the man who received the goods.

It is not to be supposed that the rectifier did not see this even more quickly than a reporter here at this late day, and it is to his credit as an acute and sharp business man that he at once took measures to guard against the difficulty which might come to him through having shipped the packages.

HIS METHOD OF STRAIGHTENING UP MATTERS

was rather peculiar, and is worthy of being related:

Shortly after the gentleman in question was notified that he was to be investigated, he went into Room 22 of the Custom-House, and there found two clerks. Looking at one of them, he said: "Mr. ——— wants to see you a moment." And when he said this he used in place of the typographical dashes the name of a man whom he knew was all-powerful in the Custom-House, and was a member of the Ring. Having thus disposed of the first clerk, who might fairly be supposed to be honest, he said outright to the second clerk, "Give me Mr. ——'s 59s," the Mr. ——— in this case being the Gauger who had been at his establishment during the time that the frauds were committed. The clerk very coolly refused to give up the documents in question, but pointed with his thumb to the case where they were kept, and the rectifier went to that case, took out the package of 59s, and extracted from it the one which was liable to get him into trouble, and put into the bundle another which he had in his pocket, and which showed an exact and legal state of shipments. It does not enter into this question as to whether the Gauger was honest or not, and as to whether the Gauger signed the second blank which the gentleman brought in with him, because a forger was a small matter to the gentlemen who were running the Chicago Ring, and the honor of the Gauger appears to have have been a still smaller item in the list. Having extracted the obnoxious document, put it into his pocket, substituted the corrected one for it, and walked away, the rectifier held his head upright, and invited investigation.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

to whom reference has been made, being duly notified that everything was straight, went forward and made a complete and searching investigation of this rectifier's premises and found nothing crooked. To leave no stone unturned, he went into the Collector's office and hunted up the 59s for the month in question, and then carefully inspected the form which might have shown something, but which did show to the then Collector that it was impossible that this rectifier could, under any circumstances, have shipped these packages, because the blank 59s showed that the Gauger, against whom no suspicions had been alleged, had certified that the packages were all right, and that they were properly shipped.

And this is only one way in which an ingenious, crafty, and unscrupulous rectifier contrived with Mr. Minty to defraud the Government and to ward off the investigation which has come at last.

There are two beautiful stories in circulation concerning Minty, the clerk who went away when a Deputy Marshal was after him with a warrant. The reader can take his chances between believing that he is in Toronto, Can., or in Glasgow, Scotland. Both theories are about equally well founded.

AN EXPLANATION.

WITH REFERENCE TO CHICAGO CASES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—It can be said that, so far as the Secretary of the Treasury is concerned, while he has refused his assent to the many propositions to compromise which have been presented to him, and has not given assent to any, nor learned the terms of any, if any have been made, still he has placed the whole matter in the hands of United States District Attorney Bangs and to the associate counsel, Collector Webster, and Supervisor Matthews. He says that in each and all of these gentlemen he has implicit confidence, and he has requested them to confer freely and do whatever in their judgment seems best calculated to secure to the interests of the Government and the punishment of the guilty. The following late

DISPATCH TO COLLECTOR WEBSTER

clearly indicates the position occupied by the Treasury Department:

JAN. 14, 1876—*The Hon. J. D. Webster, Chicago, Ill.:* The following dispatch was sent by the Secretary to Mr. Tutton this morning. It ought to cover the ground and leave no doubt: "Confidence in the local counsel and revenue officials:

A. P. Tutton, Supervisor, etc.: As we have no direct any arrangement with indicted parties, so we decline to interfere with any that has been entered into by the District-Attorney, with the approval of his associates and the local revenue officers. Having confidence in their judgment and fidelity, we leave the prosecution in their hands, not doubting that they will do what will best subserve the interest of the Government. (Signed) BLUFORD WILSON.

ANTEDATING LIQUOR.

HUNTING UP ANOTHER FRAUD.

There are various other transactions daily cropping out with reference to the administration of the Collector's office in 1874, which are indicative of anything but a proper state of affairs at that time. It will be remembered that all the liquor manufactured after midnight on the 3d day of March, 1874, was, by act of Congress, to pay a tax of 90 cents, while all manufactured before that exact minute was to pay a tax of 70 cents. The distillers of Chicago were not slow to seeing that it was to their interest to have as much as possible counted in as before the day named, even if it were made a little afterward. A Government officer has lately been very busy hunting up the

EVIDENCES OF FRAUD

in this one direction, and, though the item might perhaps seem small to one who did not know the extent of the business, yet when it is considered that some hundreds of barrels are made daily in Chicago, it is clear that if a day or two's production could be run in as of the 1st, 2d, or 3d of March, though it were made on the 4th, 5th, or 6th, the profits would be considerable. In order to get at the facts of the case, the officer in question has been busily engaged in looking up the forms 59, which are referred to in another article as being the returns made by the Gauger of the spirits produced at a given house in a certain day. There was no particular trouble in finding these returns for the months of January and February, 1874, but it is an extraordinary fact, and one that will need a considerable degree of thorough explanation to make it passable, that not a single form 59 can be found in any Government office for the month of March, 1874. This statement is not to be clearly understood unless the number of these blanks which are daily used and filed away is considered. Every distiller in the city must have had one of these blank forms filled out with the name of the Gauger for every day of the month in question, and not only that, but the Gauger was obliged by law to make out, at that time, two of these forms, one for Washington and one to be kept in the office. It is therefore easy to be seen that no accident could have caused this

WONDERFUL DEPOPULATION

of 59s. It must have been not only a deep plan, but a thorough and well-conducted search among all the archives of the Collector's office for this district to have picked out all these 59s and destroyed them.

It is on record that when an officer of the Secret Service Bureau was busy in Chicago in the month of June last in hunting up the records of whisky made in March of the previous year, he suddenly found that there were almost no form 57 on record. He considered this, of course, a curious circumstance, but did not believe it of much importance, as he knew that a duplicate of all these forms should be on file in Washington. He, therefore, sent to Washington, and requested that all the forms 59 for the first half of the year 1874 be sent on to him. At his first request a considerable number were sent on, but they were not scheduled, nor was any account kept of what was sent. Not finding any

RECORDS OF THE MONTH OF MARCH,

the officer sent again, saying that he had not gotten what he desired. At length another bundle was sent him, but still there were no records for March. A third request was made and responded to with still another bundle, this time with the accompanying statement that that was all of the forms 59 from Chicago on file in the Department for the months inquired after. These being carefully sorted out of the schedule revealed the fact noted above, that there was nowhere among them a single return of the spirits produced in Chicago for the month of March, 1874.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS DISCOVERY

is not quite as great as it would have been if the conviction of the Chicago defaulters had been due only to documentary evidence. Since the revelations of the gentlemen who have come in under the "amnesty proclamation," these revelations are not as important, but still it is a most wonderful fact that a deputy in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue deserved every return for every distillery for a whole month without being caught at it. The system by which these United States blanks were kept is partially to blame for this, but of course the destruction could not have been possible without the aid of a corrupt official. The blanks were necessarily kept in closets and cupboards and other out-of-the-way places before the Government does not furnish enough vault-room in its present headquarters in Chicago for their reception. The fact here stated is startling enough without any comment whatever, but it should be added that there is evidence every day developing that, during the previous administration, books and papers were destroyed right and left to such quantities that it is at present impossible to find any record of the spirits which were produced at certain distilleries for certain months, and if it had not been for the revelations made by the Government informers, it would have been almost impossible to have convicted certain members of the Ring who are now in daily hazard of being indicted.

ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS.

SYMPATHY FOR M'KEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—As the reopening of the whisky cases approaches, a renewal of public interest in those set down for trial this month is quite manifest. Indications are that the cases yet to be tried will be productive of more sensation than any which have gone to the jury. The case of McKee appears first on the dock, being set for the 20th. He expresses his readiness for trial, and says he will be able to prove his innocence to the satisfaction of the jury and the public. On the other hand, the prosecution is confident of conviction. In consideration of McKee's prominence in the public affairs of the State, and his long residence in Missouri, much sympathy has been aroused in his behalf, and it is the opinion that it will need stronger testimony in his case than in any other. He has, in a manner, escaped the strong public prejudice which has rested like an incubus upon the rest of the indicted ringsters, and, if he shall be convicted, it must be upon evidence of the most conclusive character. The fact that McKee was not a revenue official will doubtless increase the difficulty of the Government in making out a case against him. He is indicted under the conspiracy clause of the Revenue law.

THE POET MAGUIRE.

The next case after McKee's is that of ex-Collector Maguire, which is fixed for the 25th. There are three indictments against him, and District-Attorney Dyer says conviction is certain in each one of them. Maguire is characterized as a very crafty man, and the general opinion is that he will be very hard to convict, even if there be a strong case against him. Although he was doubtless in the Ring, he has covered up his tracks well. The books in the Collector's office are as straight as a pin, and bear every mark of regularity and honesty. The Government, however, does not rely upon Maguire's books to convict him, and the Prosecuting Attorney says that they will produce evidence, documentary and verbal, sufficient to satisfy any jury. It is understood that Fitzroy and Magruo will give some very important testimony against Maguire which was not elicited from them on the McDonald trial. Everett, the ex-Gauger, who recently returned from Europe, is also said to be a valuable witness for the Government against Maguire.

NEMESIS' CLUTCH ON BABCOCK.

Public sentiment here is very strong against Babcock, and, if the jury shall be at all susceptible to such prejudices, his conviction is assured. His failure to put in a personal appearance and plead to the indictment, after he had shown such a precipitate inclination to vindicate himself, made a bad impression to start on, and a number of things have happened since to strengthen public opinion against him. The report—whether true or not does not matter—that the President had endeavored to secure a nolle prosequi in behalf of his private secretary, had a bad influence for "Bab," and the prejudicial feeling thus engendered has been aggravated by the further rumors that the President had used his efforts to arrange a plan of prosecution that would insure acquittal. There is, doubtless, nothing to found the rumors on, but their circulation has, nevertheless, marred Babcock's prospects for a perfectly fair trial. The Government attorneys say they will have no difficulty in sending Babcock to the Penitentiary. The authenticity of his handwriting in his dispatches formerly produced, and also of letters and dispatches to be produced, will be established beyond a doubt, thus fixing his connection with the Ring. The transmission of money from Joyce to Babcock will also be proven.

A NEW WITNESS.

An important witness against Babcock will be Col. Parker, Internal Revenue Collector for the Colorado District. It is stated that he has in his possession certain testimony directly implicating Babcock. Parker has been summoned to appear at the trial, which takes place on the 31st.

CYCLOPIC LEGAL PREPARATION.

Babcock is said to have no less than eight prominent lawyers engaged for his defense, enough to convict any poor devil on the continent. His line of defense is as yet unknown. The account of what purported to be his prospective defense telegraphed from Washington to a Chicago paper a few days ago is pronounced to be wholly sensational by Judge Krum, "Bab's" leading counsel in this city.

ON TO WILMINGTON.

There has been an immense amount of traveling during the last few weeks on the part of the attorneys representing the Government and defendants respectively. Among those who have been busily buzzing around the National Capitol were District-Attorneys Pedrick and Bass, Judge Krum, representing Babcock, and Judge Voorhees, counsel for Maguire and McKee. George W. Fishback has also been sojourning there a good deal, as well as E. W. Fox, the foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted Babcock, and an Eastern paper published a statement to the effect that Judge Voorhees had solicited the influence of Atty-Gen. Pierrepont in securing the entry of a nolle prosequi in behalf of William McKee, but McKee denies the truthfulness of this report, and says that he would not accept such a disposal of his case, and that he intends to have a vindication at the hands of a petit jury. It is reported that Judge Krum while in Washington had several conferences with President Grant on the subject of Babcock's approaching trial, but the truth of this report is not known, though it seems to be authentic.

E. W. FOX

is one of the two Grand Jurors who voted against Babcock's indictment, and is the author of the Grand Jury letter exculpating the President from complicity in the revenue frauds. Since the adjournment of the Grand Jury Fox has been actively working in behalf of Babcock's acquittal. He is an old ante-War friend of Grant. He is a bankrupt merchant, and it is understood that he is thus signalizing his personal devotion to the President for the purpose of securing a foreign appointment.

FISHBACK'S REWARD.

Fishback is having a good deal of trouble with Bristow about his compensation for working up the Whisky-Ring cases here. The report that Bristow had declined to allow him any pay because Fishback had used the knowledge obtained against the Ring to dispose of a badly-depreciated paper for a round sum appears to have been true, and Fishback has been spending a considerable time in Washington to convince Bristow that the charge against him is untrue. Fishback originally computed his prospective moiety claim at about a $100,000, but it is stated that he is now willing to dispose of his chances for a very small percentage thereof.

JOYCE ON BABCOCK.

A letter was received here yesterday from Joyce, in which he expressed the opinion that Babcock was—to use his expression—"a gone coon." The Government attorneys promise to furnish the public some new and interesting developments as soon as the trials begin.

MILWAUKEE.

HUSGIN.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—In the Husgin bribery case it appears that Husgin gave notice at the time to Collector Erskine and District-Attorney Hurbell, both since removed, Deputy Paine says the irregularity at O'Neill's was merely technical, and he never sanctioned it. It consisted of running mash sixty-nine instead of seventy-two hours, and no fraud was possible, although it constitutes a violation of the rules of the Department. The matter had been reported by Husgin to Collector Bean.

A FIGHT.

The attacks of the *Commercial Times* on N. S. Murphey, President of the *Sentinel* Company, culminated Saturday night in a personal encounter at Hudson's Turkish Bath, Murphey attacking Chittenton, editor of the *Times*, with his fists, and administering some punishment. Being interviewed, Chittenton declares the attack cowardly, and Murphey declares that no other method remained open to punish the language used by the *Times*.

D. W. MUNN

arrived here to night, and will give bail to-morrow morning.

BABCOCK'S CASE.

WHAT HE WILL HAVE TO EXPLAIN.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The presence in Washington of Judge Krum, counsel for Gen. Babcock; Mr. Voorhees, counsel for McKee and Maguire; Assistant District Attorneys Bliss and Peddues; E. W. Fox, the foreman of the St. Louis Grand Jury, which found a true bill against Babcock; District Attorney Dyer and George Fishback, is one of those singular coincidences which stimulate public curiosity without at all satisfying it. The general impression here is that, the original purpose of securing the entry of a *nolle prosequi* in Babcock's case having been relinquished out of a regard for popular sentiment, the purpose of this convocation is to arrange a plan of prosecution which must inevitably result in the Private Secretary's acquittal. Such a scheme would of course necessitate the suppression of the evidence in the case, and the presentation of that only which, separated from the rest, would be wholly without significance. It is hard to believe, except in the presence of the reality itself, that, however desperate the situation of the accused, a plan of this nature could be successfully carried out in defiance of Bristow's declared determination to push his prosecutions to an honest close, and Mr. Dyer's avowal that the case of the Government against Babcock is equally good with those against Joyce, McDonald, and Avery; but it is worth while, in view of the interests involved in the trial of this cause, to review the evidence (so far as it has become public) upon which it is based and indicate its value.

The St. Louis Whisky-Ring began actual operations during the summer of 1873, and under Ford's Collectorship. Ford died the following October, and in order to keep on manufacturing the crooked it was of course essential to the Ring that they should have the naming of his successor. Joyce met the emergency with these telegrams:

ST. LOUIS OCT. 25, 1873.—*Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mans on, care of President Grant:* Poor Ford is dead: McDonald is with the body. Let the President act cautiously on his successorship.

JOHN A. JOYCE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27, 1873.—*Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mansion, care of President Grant:* The bondsmen present, and the man I am recommended. An expression from the President to his friends here will secure everything. Let the President do for the best. Depend upon McDonald and myself to stand by his actions to the last. JOHN. A. JOYCE.

The man whom they "recommended" was Maguire, and simultaneously, the next day, with the dispatch to the President announcing the fact, the following was sent to Babcock:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28, 1873.—*Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mansion:* See dispatch to President. We mean it. Mum. JOYCE.

Babcock followed his instructions, Maguire was appointed, and until the following spring the goose hung "altitudium." On the 7th of March, 1874, however, Douglass made his first move by ordering Joyce to California, and having thus disposed, as he thought, of the main obstacle to successful investigation, on the 9th issued instructions to an Ohio agent to proceed to St. Louis and take notes. But Avery was equally "sudden," and Joyce had time to "set his house in order" before he left. This was his parting message to Babcock:

ST. LOUIS, March 14, 1874.—*Gen. O. E. Babcock, Executive Mans on, Washington:* Start for San Francisco to-morrow night. Make D. (Douglass) ish off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of poor Ford and friends. Business. J.

The distillers followed the Ring's advice, stopped mashing the crooked, and Douglass had to call off his hounds. Joyce returned from San Francisco in July, went straight to Washington, conv

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Light Demand for Accommodations at the Banks.

The Currency Movement Not Large—New York Exchange Weak.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier, Except Corn—Wheat Irregular—Barley Weak—Hogs Steady.

FINANCIAL.

Business was not very brisk with the banks. The return of "soft" weather has again interfered with the operations of packers, and funds are lying idle in the banks that it was expected would by this time be in use for packing. This does not add anything to the ease of the situation, since these funds have to be kept in readiness for the packers whenever the weather permits them to resume work. The calls from the Board of Trade for bank favors are very limited. Cash wheat is at a premium, and even in corn there can scarcely be said to be a profit in carrying stuff. A moderate amount of commercial paper finds its way to the banks. Merchants are offering for discount customers' paper received for goods sold, and in some cases are presenting their own, to make up for collections, which have been slow. There is the usual amount of miscellaneous paper in the market. The loan market is, though quiet, not easy in the usual meaning of that term. A very few days' activity in packing would reduce the loanable funds to a point where there would be no more than enough for the current requirements of business.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks. On the streets there is a fair supply of desirable paper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange was weak at par.

The orders from the country for currency were light.

The clearings were $1,700,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The United States Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of National Banks organized the past week:

2,316—Rochester National Bank, Rochester, Minn. Authorized capital, $50,000; paid-up capital, $50,000. Charles H. Chadbourn, President; Charles H. Bass, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Jan. 6, 1876.

FINANCES IN LONDON.

The British commercial and financial outlook is not described in bright colors by the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*. In his special dispatch of the 15th inst. he says that dullness attaches to many of the departments of trade. The great failures which have occurred, and others that are believed to be pending, have induced unusual caution, and hence, outside of purely speculative marts, transactions are limited. The bonds of the United States continue to improve. The new fives have risen ½ per cent, and other classes from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The demand for them is steady and apparently increasing, being materially aided by the prevailing fears of a complication in European politics, which, if it occurs, will prove of serious damage to all weaker securities. American railroad bonds are lower, notably Reading, which is due to the announcement of a material decrease in the earnings of the Company, and that the April dividend would be passed. Pennsylvania bonds are in good request. Eries are unchanged and the disposition is to wait until existing questions as to the organization of the Company are determined. The Pittsburg & Connellsville loan, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the new Reading loan have been largely subscribed for, the former being the scrip most favored and commanding a premium. This loan forms part of a total issue of £2,200,000, and will be applied, it is stated, to the payment of an existing debt, amounting to $9,400,000, the greater portion of which is due to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In conclusion, the correspondent says:

Taken altogether, it would not be truthful to describe the monetary situation in England as satisfactory. It does not compare well with that of the same period last year. Gigantic collapses have occurred. The commercial world is strewn with wrecks. There is neither a superabundance of work nor the former high prices for labor. The public revenue is reduced. Prosperity does not wear its once brilliant front, and the market value of a score of securities is several millions sterling less than it was twelve months ago.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND LOSING ITS COMMAND OF THE DISCOUNT MARKET.

More gold has been withdrawn from the bank for export to the Continent, and, so far as can be ascertained, there is a probability of the drain to that quarter continuing. The balance of trade with the world generally is still in favor of France to the extent of several millions, and in present circumstances there is no other means of settlement except by sending gold. Latterly the stock operations between this market and the Paris Bourse have been against us, especially in respect of Egyptians, which have been largely sold by Continental holders to investors in this country, and the impression seems to be gaining strength that Continental dealers have the best of the bargain. As to this, time will reveal. In the meantime the French exchange has been depressed to a point which threatens to give the Bank of England some trouble just at an awkward period. With the opening of the new year the distribution of the dividends will make the bank weaker, while the supply of money outside will be largely augmented, and the difficulty of influencing the French exchange in our favor in a corresponding degree increased. The last attempt in this direction can hardly be described as satisfactory, and unless some modification of the present policy is adopted, whereby a better command of the market is insured when the necessity for such a course arises, there is a probability that future advances in the rate will tend to have the effect more and more of simply keeping the bank out of the discount market.—*London Times, Dec. 23.*

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	121½	121⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	116⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65—January and July	118	118⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅛	121⅜
10-40s	118⅛	119
United States new 5s of '81	117⅛	117⅞
United States currency 6s	123	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112⅞@113.

Greenbacks were 88⅜@88½c on the dollar in gold.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	.....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	.....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	.....
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	.....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	.....	95 & int.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	135	.....
City Railway, West Side	.....	140
City Railway, North Side	114	.....
Traders' Insurance Company, ex-div	123	.....
Chamber of Commerce, ex-div	78	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	.....	135
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	88	89
Exposition stock	30	35
American Fire Insurance Company	153	.....
Empire Fire Insurance Company	.....	75
Globe Fire Insurance Company	.....	80
Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	.....	15
Protection Life-Insurance Company	.....	100
Republic Life-Insurance Company	20	25
Teutonia Life-Insurance Company	10	.....
Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Co	100	.....
American Bridge Company	90	40
Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Co	90	.....
Babcock Fire-Extinguisher Company	.....	20
Calumet & Chicago Dock Company	.....	60
Chicago Asphalt Paving Company	.....	15
Chicago Building Association	.....	105
Chicago Corrugated Elbow Company	100	.....
Chicago Corrugated Iron Company	.....	40
Chicago Cutlery Company	60	.....
Chicago Dock Company	.....	75
Chicago Gas Company bonds	.....	113
Chicago Plow Company	.....	50
Chicago South Branch Dock Company	.....	75
Cook County Land Company	100	.....
Douglas Blind Manufacturing Co	.....	50
Elgin Watch Company	.....	85
Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Co	30	.....
Joliet Iron and Steel Company, com	15	.....
Joliet Iron and Steel Company, pref	.....	25
Myers & Lamm's Fire's Locomotive Company	.....	12
National Gas and Iron Company	.....	15
North Chicago Rolling Mills	60	.....
Northwest Horse Nail Company	110	.....
Northwest Paper Company	100	.....
Pullman Palace Car Company	75	80
Pullman Southern Car Company	.....	65
Union Foundry Works	100	110
Union Hide and Leather Company	80	85
Union Rolling-Mills Company	100	.....
West Chicago Land Company	60	.....
Forsyth Mining Company	.....	60
Indiana Block Coal Company	.....	40
Menomonee Iron Company	.....	100
Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company	.....	15
Wilmington Coal Company	.....	90

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Gold opened and closed at 113, with sales in the interim at 113⅛. Rates for carrying, 5, 4, 3½, 2, and 4½ per cent.

Governments were strong and higher, with an active investment demand.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened active and buoyant, and advanced ½ to 3⅛. The improvement, as usual of late, was the most marked in Western shares. Union Pacific led the advance, followed by Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwestern, St. Paul, Ohios, and Pacific Mail. The late advance in Ohios is based upon increased traffic. St. Louis & Iron Mountain stock advanced to 20, an improvement of 5 last week. It is again rumored that negotiations are progressing for a new contract between Pacific Mail and Panama, with prospects of success, and that those for refunding to the former Company the amounts expended by Stockwell while the Subsidy bill was pending are on the eve of completion. The sharp advance in the stock market on Saturday afternoon and this morning offered inviting profits to speculators, and there was considerable realizing, which led to a reaction of ⅛@¾ from the highest point of the day. At the close there was some recovery from the afternoon's decline. Lake Shore declined from 68⅞ to 66⅞, and closed at 67⅛. Union Pacific declined from 74⅜ to 73 on the introduction of unfavorable bills in the Senate to-day. Pacific Mail reacted from 39⅞ to 38⅞, and recovered to 39⅛@39⅜ at the close. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 21⅛ to 20⅛. Northwestern common receded from 42 to 41, and preferred from 59⅛ to 58⅛, with a recovery of ⅛@¼ at the close in both cases. St. Paul common declined from 39⅞ to 39, and preferred from 72⅛ to 71⅛, with the last sales at a recovery of ⅛@¼. Michigan Central fell off from 63⅛ to 61⅛, closing at 62. Rock Island reacted from 107⅛ to 106⅛. Transactions aggregated 238,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 15,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 4,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Ohios, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent; prime mercantile paper at 6@8.

Customs receipts, $331,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $106,000.

Clearings, $46,000,000.

Sterling quiet at 4.84@4.88.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅜	New 5s	117⅝
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s, reg	118⅜
New	118⅛	10-40s, coupon	118⅜
Coupons, '67	120⅛	Currencies	123⅛
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s old	45	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	42½	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia 6s, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union	76⅛	N. J. Central	104⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅞	Rock Island	106⅜
Adams Express	102⅛	St. Paul	39⅛
Wells-Fargo	82⅛	St. Paul pfd	72⅛
American Express	84⅛	Wabash	4⅛
U. S. Express	61⅛	Wabash pfd	6
New York Central	113	Fort Wayne	100
Erie	16⅛	Terre Haute	8⅛
Erie pfd	30	Terre Haute pfd	19⅛
Harlem	135	Chicago & Alton	102
Harlem pfd	133	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Michigan Central	62	Ohio & Mississippi	20⅛
U. P. stock	71	Indiana Central	4⅛
Lake Shore	67⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115⅛
Illinois Central, ex	96	Hannibal & St. Joe	21
Clev. & Pittsburg	90⅛	Del., Lack. & West	118⅛
Northwestern	41⅛	A. & P. Tel	19⅛
Northwestern pfd	59	Central Pac. bonds	104⅛
C., C., C. & I.	60⅛	U. P. bonds	103⅛

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The following quotations were called at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consol. Virginia	42⅛	Crown Point	23⅛
California	88⅛	Yellow Jacket	100
Segregated Belcher	59⅛	Empire	5⅛
Ophir	6⅛	Alpha	22⅛
Chollar	101	Belcher	32
Savage	26	Confidence	22
Imperial	9	Sierra Nevada	2⅛
Mexican	21⅛	Exchequer	14
Gould & Curry	21⅛	Overman	59
Best & Belcher	17⅛	Justice	24
Hale & Norcross	70⅛	Caledonia	28⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Jan. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Randolph st, 73⅞ ft w of Ada st, s f, 63⅞x100 ft; also, Park av, 200 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24⅞x114 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1875 ..... $16,000

Wentworth av, 100 ft s of Twentieth st, w f, 20x91 ft; also Wentworth av, 73 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 15 2,000

Same as the above, dated Jan. 15 2,500

Aberdeen st, n e cor of Congress st, w f, 28x100 ft, dated Jan. 17 5,000

West Monroe st, 174 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 50x187⅜ ft, dated Jan. 13 10,000

Same as the above, dated Jan. 13 1,000

Hastings st, 267 ft e of Wood st, s f, 24x121 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1875 2,500

Oakley st, between Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 25x125⅜ ft, dated Jan. 17 1,100

Western av, 122 ft s of Kinzie st, e f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 10 4,000

Michigan av, 19 ft n of Crippin st, w f, 50x181⅜ ft, dated Dec. 20, 1875 6,000

North Wells st, 400 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 30x205 ft, dated May 31, 1875 6,000

Desplaines st, 40 ft n of Hubbard st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Jan. 15 2,000

Vine st, 478 ft n of North av, w f, 24 6-10x93 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 15 3,500

Thirteenth place, 174 ft w of Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 14 1,175

Wabash av, 99 ft n of Crippin st, e f, 25x150⅜ ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 12 10,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty-first st, 357⅛ ft w of Stewart av, n f, 37⅛x20 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1874 ..... $1,125

Lot on alley 160 ft e of Cottage Grove av and 200 ft n of Fiftieth st, 68 8-10x69 ft, dated Jan. 8 800

Englewood av, 375 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1875 700

Madison av, s e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f, undivided ½ of 50x101⅛ ft; also Egandale av, n w cor of Walnut st, e f, undivided ½ of 112x158⅜ ft, dated Jan. 7 15,373

Paris st, 62⅛ ft n of Hickling av, e f, 50x120 ft, dated April 13, 1874 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	6,772	4,790	12,513	6,675
Wheat, bu	89,386	87,006	18,781	6,46[illegible]
Corn, bu	81,139	46,815	36,897	32,128
Oats, bu	18,210	9,02[illegible]	2,490	3,25[illegible]
Rye, bu	677	1,100	750	1,547
Barley, bu	28,830	7,446	4,4[illegible]	5,800
Grass seed, lbs	120,640	5,761	74,941	90,350
Flax seed, lbs	199,250	3,3[illegible]	65,3[illegible]	21,224
Broom-corn, lbs	34,000	2,300	101,410	42,100
Cured meats, lbs	203,324	508,570	2,037,352	2,415,030
Beef, brls	.....	70	602	32
Pork, brls	71	105	1,445	1,490
Lard, lbs	84,900	296,370	833,966	835,720
Tallow, lbs	30,956	13,990	40,000	33,178
Butter, lbs	82,168	48,274	81,700	113,210
Dressed hogs	4,315	4,872	2,254	2,011
Live hogs, No	10,155	19,821	2,088	6,878
Cattle, No	1,440	1,581	1,62[illegible]	1,417
Sheep, No	171	1,339	1,066	2,545
Hides, lbs	202,481	106,429	188,488	291,010
Highwines, brls	275	451	161	830
Wool, lbs	6,578	500	41,455	.....
Potatoes, bu	.....	333	.....	.....
Coal, tons	2,117	.....	410	.....
Hay, tons	240	120	10	20
Lumber, No ft	183,000	111,000	858,300	586,000
Shingles, No	395,000	250,000	70,000	320,000
Salt, brls	42	293	1,212	1,040
Poultry, lbs	123,317	74,693	40,485	10,03[illegible]
Poultry, coops	20	51	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	6	41	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	776	314	14	.....
Cheese, bxs	372	19	110	2
Green apples, brls	251	.....	210	.....
Beans, bu	212	403	.....	18

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 610 bu wheat, 3,096 bu corn, 5,025 bu oats, 666 bu rye, 13,370 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 44 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 2 spring, 30 cars No. 3 do, 25 cars rejected do (120 wheat); 37 cars high-mixed corn, 41 cars No. 2 do, 46 cars new mixed do, 57 cars rejected do, 39 cars no grade (224 corn); 6 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 12 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (23 barley). Total, 383 cars, or 152,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,108 bu wheat, 702 bu corn, 620 bu oats, 766 bu rye, 7,535 bu barley.

It is reported that a firm in this city advertised openly in St. Louis recently for orders to sell corn on the Chicago market, and holding out the inducement that the corn need not be delivered if the market went against the seller. As the cases arising out of the December deal are not all settled we refrain from further comment now.

It is proposed to post upon the bulletin-board on 'Change the names of members who fail to honor their contracts. Such publicity would be of great benefit to other members who have not failed, and the suggestion should be adopted.

The charges for trimming grain that is loaded from elevator to vessels is paid by the vessel, and the warehousemen are unable to see why the railroads should not pay for the trimming of grain loaded into their cars. Even in that case the loading would cost them much less than the loading of general merchandise, which is not charged for. It appears that the whole charge of nearly 1c per bu for switching and trimming is really made by the railroads, in addition to the other discriminations made against Chicago in the shape of less freights and bigger loads from country points. Well may the people cry out, "How long! Oh Lord, how long?"

The leading produce markets averaged easier yesterday, but with a fair business doing. The receipts of grain were larger, notwithstanding the fact of milder weather, and the shipments were small. The temperature was high enough to discourage handlers of green meats and dressed hogs, and also to make more than the usual percentage of corn pass into the lower grades. The last named fact raises the question whether corn which is frozen, but not otherwise dry, ever gets into No. 2 bins in cold weather. Some of the sample corn that came in here yesterday was little better than a wet mop rag, and made not a few wonder how the people in the country had managed to shell it. The chief reason why it is sent in now seems to be the fact that there is only a very small premium for May delivery. But the premium is reckoned on No. 2, and if the damp corn which now comes here were kept in the country till dry, the difference in its favor would be equal to that between 35c and 45c, minus the loss of weight in drying.

The dry-goods trade was quiet at steady prices. In the grocery market there was a fair movement, at generally firm prices. No new features were apparent in the market for butter and cheese, both of those staple articles being in good demand, and commanding full figures. Dried fruits, fish, and canned goods were unchanged. Coal and wood were quiet. The oil market was dull, carbon alone meeting with any considerable demand.

The lumber market remains quiet, but steady, and some common grades are firm. Building materials met with only a light inquiry at unchanged prices. The broom-corn market was firm, under a continued good demand, which exceeds that of any other winter, and only fair offerings, which are for the most part firmly held. Wool, hops, and hay were without noticeable change. Hides were dull and weak. The demand for seeds was reported good, and all varieties ruled firm, the offerings being limited. Poultry was slow and weak, and game was scarce and higher. Eggs continue dull.

SALT.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes a statement of the salt trade in this country, which shows that the production has increased enormously during the past five years. The production in Michigan for 1875 was 4,409,325 bu, an increase of 1,428,000 bu since 1870. In the other principal producing States an increase on the average is fully up to this ratio, which places the total production for 1875 at about 37,000,000 bu, or 15,000,000 more than in 1870. Notwithstanding this immense increase, it is still necessary to import large quantities to supply the home demand. The importations now average about 15,000,000 bu, most of which is consumed in this country. Since the manufacture is annually increasing and the quality improving, it is probable that in a few years the United States will not only be able to supply the domestic trade, but also have a surplus for export.

The following table taken from the ninth census gives the production of salt in the several States:

	1870 bu.	1860 bu.
California	174,855	44,05[illegible]
Colorado	7,000	.....
Florida	25,130	40,000
Idaho	13,400	.....
Illinois	54,000	35,000
Indiana	1,020	.....
Kansas	11,000	.....
Kentucky	64,000	169,005
Louisiana	120,000	.....
Massachusetts	2,845	31,585
Michigan	3,961,313	2,300
New York	4,970,720	7,521,335
Ohio	2,893,649	1,745,220
Oregon	.....	12,000
Pennsylvania	510,975	1,011,800
Texas	29,965	24,800
Utah	1,970	.....
Virginia and West Virginia	4,635,813	2,071,513
Total	17,606,105	12,717,198

The importations for a series of years were as follows:

	Bu.
1875	15,459,015
1874	15,897,883
1873	14,160,444
1872	11,232,840
1871	10,417,307
1870	17,438,012
1869	10,757,061

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g Jan. 15, '76.	Week end'g Jan. 8, '76.	W'k end'g Jan. 9, '75.
Flour, brls	54,140	48,72[illegible]	61,745
Wheat, bu	381,329	347,085	221,310
Corn, bu	906,516	501,712	411,277
Pork, brls	6,103	4,417	3,286
Lard, lbs	2,249,391	3,129,350	9,732,121
Bacon, lbs	8,953,973	5,420,114	6,523,356

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Sagar & Tunnicliffe furnish the following comparative statement of stocks in Liverpool at the times named:

	Dec. 31, 1875.	Aug. 31, 1875.	June 30, 1875.	Dec. 31, 1874.
Wheat, qrs	793,613	525,116	408,481	144,211
Barley, qrs	8,910	17,033	26,405	9,339
Malt, qrs	1,634	2,946	1,361	1,334
Oats, qrs	9,518	6,465	6,291	6,923
Beans, qrs	7,771	4,821	14,333	4,192
Peas, qrs	17,246	13,113	17,524	1,744
Indian corn, qrs	32,687	85,625	67,447	37,601
Oatmeal, loads	12,205	3,950	9,000	9,877
Flour, sacks	191,653	205,063	174,331	158,671
Flour, brls	52,063	34,344	33,407	50,140

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, and easier all round, the feeling being weak in the speculative articles. The receipts of hogs were rather light for a day in midwinter, and prices were well sustained, but buyers of product held off for lower quotations, while there was more willingness to sell, though not to make big concessions. There was not much inquiry for shipment, the weather being unfavorable for handling, and operators seemed generally to expect a bigger run of hogs this week, unless we have another soft spell, in which case the work of packing may be prolonged far into March, though the regular season closes with February. As the winter progresses, without witnessing the constantly-expected decline in prices, the confidence of the short sellers is more and more shaken; but they have not yet lost hope, though the facts of the present can scarcely be said to point downwards, as stocks are very small for the season, five-eighths of which is now over.

MESS PORK—Was in moderate demand for future, with little wanted for present, and declined 15c per brl under rather free offerings. Much of the trading was in the transfer of options from one month to another. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls cash at $19.25; 5,250 brls seller February at $19.32½@19.45; 4,000 brls seller March at $19.65@19.75; and 3,250 brls seller April at $19.90@20.05. Total, 13,500 brls. The market closed steady at $19.22½@19.25 cash or seller January; $19.32½@19.35 seller February; $19.62½@19.65 seller March; and $19.90@19.95 seller April.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.25, and extra prime at $14.25. Sales were 100 brls prime mess at $17.25.

LARD—Was 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, and in fair request at the decline, Liverpool and New York being unchanged. The stock here is about half as large as a year ago. Sales were reported of 3,550 tcs cash at $12.22½@12.25; 8,250 tcs seller February at $12.32½@12.35; and 4,250 tcs seller March at $12.50@12.52½. Total, 11,050 tcs. The market closed quiet at $12.22½@12.25 cash or seller January; $12.32½@12.35 seller February; $12.47½@12.50 seller March; and April nominally at $12.65.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged, except on shoulders, which were easier. There was not much inquiry, as the weather was unfavorable for handling green lots, and buyers hoped that cured descriptions would decline in price, in sympathy with pork and lard. The holders would not concede. We note that the shipments of Saturday exceeded 2,000,000 lbs. Sales were reported of 220,000 lbs shoulders at 7c cash, and 7⅛c seller May; 40 boxes do at 7⅛c spot; 50,000 lbs long clears at 10c; 100 boxes do at 10⅛c; 10,000 lbs short ribs at 10⅛c; 140 boxes do at 10⅛c; 25,000 lbs green do (country) at 9⅛c; 200 boxes long and short clears at 10⅛c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 115,000 lbs and 4,500 pcs green hams at 9⅛@10⅛c, the outside for 15 lb averages. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long Clear.	Short Rib.	Short Clear.
Green	6⅜	9⅜	10	10⅛
Part salted	7	10	10⅛	10⅜
Boxed	7⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
February, boxed	7⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
March, loose	7⅛	10⅛	10⅜	10⅞
April	7⅛	10⅜	10⅞	11⅛
May	7⅜	10⅜	11⅛	11⅛

Long and short clears quoted at 10⅛c cash, and 10⅛c seller February, boxed; green hams, 10@10⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 11@11⅛c; Cumberlands, 10⅛c cash or seller January; long-cut hams, 11@12c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@13⅛c.

GREASE—Was nominal at 7@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $20.50@21.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅛@8⅛c. Sales were 250 brls at 8⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and little better than nominal at unchanged prices, being quoted dull in New York, while wheat here was lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $6.75; 800 brls spring extras at $4.35@6.30; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.25; 150 brls rye flour, partly at $4.25; and 50 brls buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 1,200 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.10@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $5.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.25@4.25; and buckwheat do, $5.00@5.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and firm at the recent advance. Sales were limited to 10 tons at $11.50 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Was nominal at $14.50@15.00 for coarse on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregularly easier, declining 1c from the closing prices of Saturday. New York was quoted firm, but the receipts there were large, and ocean freights were dull, indicating little demand for export. Liverpool was reported strong by public cable, but private advices were contradictory, some calling it firm and others dull. The receipts here were larger than the recent average, and the outgo light, which made the volume of current offerings somewhat larger than usual, and induced so much pressure to sell for future delivery that, though there were a good many buying orders on the floor, the market weakened. The lower grades were in fair shipping demand, and the premium on No. 2 over February deliveries was sustained by the fact that there is still a large shortage out for this month, which is being cleared off but slowly. The market opened in a very undecided way, the first sale for February being made at $1.01⅛, while some were offering to sell at $1.01⅛. The option then fell away to $1.00⅜, advanced to $1.01⅛, and declined to $1.00⅞ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.00⅜@1.01⅛, closing at $1.00⅞ bid and $1.01 asked, the latter being the latest price for spot No. 2. Seller March sold at $1.00⅞@1.01⅛, closing at $1.01. Seller May sold at $1.05⅛@1.06, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.01⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 65,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00⅞@1.01⅛; 12,000 bu No. 3 do at 81⅛@81⅜c; 5,600 bu rejected do at 69⅛@69⅜c; and 800 bu by sample at 79@81c. Total, 84,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and steady, in comparison with the general market, the demand being equal to the offerings. Sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 at $1.05⅛; and 4,000 bu No. 2 at $1.01⅛@1.02. Total, 5,000 bu.

CORN—Was more active, and irregular, at an average advance of ⅛c. The market was strong early, advancing ⅛c, but fell off afterwards in sympathy with wheat, New York being dull and Liverpool easier, while our receipts were rather large. There was a fair demand early for future delivery, but it was soon satisfied, and still the offerings were not all absorbed. Cash corn was in moderate request, but the market was dulled by the rather large offerings of damp lots, which were not fit to ship, and could only be taken by local distillers, who are not buying much at present. Advices received yesterday from Liverpool indicated that at the close of the year corn was selling considerably higher than the figures telegraphed here. Seller the month opened at 43⅛c, advanced to 43⅜c, and declined to 43⅛c at the close. Seller February sold at 42⅛@42⅜c, closing at 42⅛c. Seller May sold at 48⅛@48⅜c, closing at 48⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 26,600 bu No. 2 at 43⅛@43⅜c; 2,400 bu high mixed at 43⅛c; 6,800 bu new do at 38c; 7,800 bu new mixed at 36c; 4,000 bu new rejected at 34c; 400 bu ears at 36c; 11,200 bu do at 40c delivered; 11,600 bu by sample at 30@38c on track; and 8,400 bu do at 32⅛@38c free on board, the outside for choice yellow. Total, 79,000 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet and firm at the closing prices of Saturday, the offerings, especially of cash, being very small, while there were a few buying orders in early, and corn was stronger. Seller the month or cash sold at 31⅛c. February at 31⅛@31c, closing at 30⅛@30⅜c, and March at 31⅛@31⅜c. Seller April brought 31⅛c, and May 34⅛c. Rejected was nominal at 26⅛@27c. Samples were in moderate local demand and steady. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 600 bu No. 2 white at 32c; 7,800 bu by sample at 2⅛@31c on track. Total, 20,200 bu.

RYE—Was wanted to fill orders, but the light offerings restricted trading. No. 2 was firm at 6⅛c, and rejected quiet at 63@64c. Many holders think rye very cheap at present prices, and evince little disposition to sell, so that the daily receipts constitute the bulk of the offerings on the market. Sales: 1,600 bu No. 2 at 66⅛@67c, chiefly at the outside, with 2c storage; 800 bu by sample at 67@68c on track. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak at an average decline of 1@2c. The receipts were liberal, and, as the offerings of both cash and options were larger, buyers held off, trading little throughout the session, and that chiefly in settlement. The receipts included about 20,000 bu Canada, and larger receipts are expected, which, together with the fact that the shorts for this month appear to be mostly provided for, made holders yesterday more willing to part with property, and some were offering it more freely. The demand for consumption continues light. The market closed weak at inside quotations. Seller February opened at 79c, and closed at 78c. March closed at 75@76c. Seller the month opened at 82c and closed at 81c. Car lots of No. 2 sold early at 85c, and afterwards at 83⅛c, and round lots were quoted at 81@82c at the last. The lower grades also weakened, No. 3 selling at 50⅛@52c, and rejected at 33@33c,—the outside in N. S. houses. Samples, except choice, were very dull. Sales: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 83⅛@83c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 50⅛@52c; 1,200 bu rejected at 33@35c; 2,200 bu by sample at 40@1.40, the outside for a car of Canada. Total, 7,800 bu.

LATEST.

Mess pork was fairly active and a shade firmer, with sales of 2,000 brls at $19.25 cash, $19.35 seller February, $19.67⅛ seller March, and $19.90@19.92½ seller April. Lard was in moderate demand and steady, with sales of 750 tcs at $12.32½ for February and $12.50 for March.

Wheat was moderately active and ⅛c higher, selling at $1.00⅞@1.00⅞ for February, and closing with sellers at $1.00⅞. March closed at $1.01⅛, and cash or the month at $1.01⅛@1.01⅛. May sold at $1.05⅛@1.07.

Corn was very quiet and firmer, closing at 43⅛c for January, and May sold at 48⅛c.

Barley was quiet. January sold at 81c, and March at 74⅛c. Car lots of fresh No. 2 were reported to have sold at 86c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was in moderate demand and steady, with sales of 750 brls at $19.65 seller March, and $19.35 seller February.

Lard was firm at $12.25 cash, $12.32½@12.35 February, and $12.50 March. Sales: 750 tcs at $12.35 seller February, and $12.52½ seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.14.

BROOM CORN—Was in continued fair demand and firm, especially the medium grades. The stock here is believed to be much smaller than it was a year ago, and there is no great quantity of corn back in the country, and that is held principally in Illinois. Quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8⅛c; choice medium, 6⅛@7⅛c; good medium brush, 5@6⅛c; fair inside and covers, 4⅛@5c; inferior, 4@4⅛c; crooked, 2@3c.

BUTTER—The market was firm. The receipts continue moderate, and, with a steadily good demand to meet, holders find no difficulty in sustaining prices at the following range: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@20c.

CHEESE—The demand was fair and former prices were fully sustained. We continue to quote choice to fancy full-made full cream factory at 12⅛@13⅛c, and lower grades at 9@11⅛c.

COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged: Lehigh, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.50@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in fair demand at $1.05 for barrels, and $1.10@1.20 for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were less active and fully 10c lower. The mild weather caused shippers to withdraw; the receipts were large and local cutters held off until sellers made the concessions asked, when they took hold with some freedom. The average price of the day was $4.00, a few choice cars brought $8.05, and odd lots, $7.75@7.90. Sales: 1,426 head and 8 cars at the above-named prices.

EGGS—Were dull and weak, state and pickled being almost unsalable, as fresh are so abundant and cheap that consumers prefer them. Fresh were quoted at 20@22c.

FISH—This market continues firm. There is a steadily improving demand. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ⅛-brl, $3.50; No. 2 do, $3.25; No. 1 trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ⅛-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ⅛-brl, $5.75@6.00; family mackerel, ⅛-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.50; do ⅛-brl, $1.25@1.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ⅛-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 30c; Columbia River salmon, ⅛-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted unchanged. A fair business was in progress at the range of prices following: FOREIGN—Dates, 5⅛@6⅛c; figs, layers, 15@16c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 6⅛@7c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@9⅛c; raisins, layers, new, $2.90@3.00; loose Muscatel, new, $3.45@3.50; Valencia, 11⅛@11⅛c; Zante currants, 7⅛@8c; citron, 24@27c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@22c; Michigan apples, 10@10⅛c; Indiana and Illinois, 9⅛@9⅜c; peaches, halves, 12⅛@13c; do, mixed 10⅛@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12⅛@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 11⅛@12c; almonds, Terragona, 20@21c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; do, old, 14@15c; French walnuts, new, 14@15c; Brazils, 9⅛@10c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8⅛c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6⅛c.

GREEN FRUITS—Foreign fruits were in little better request, the mild weather making it easy to fill country orders with safety, and the local trade were buying moderately. Apples were quiet and steady: Valencia oranges, $8.00@8.50 per case; Messina do, $4.50@5.00 per box; Sicily lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@10.50 per brl; Malaga grapes, $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The market had no new features, the demand being fair at uniformly well-sustained prices. Concerning the sugar market, the New York *Bulletin* has the following, showing the statistical position Jan. 13, with comparisons:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	M'lado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1876	17,620	19,110	107,133	1,162
Receipts since	2,302	4,739	72,421	287
	19,922	23,849	179,554	1,449
Sales since	4,396	9,663	96,648	259
Stock Jan. 13, 1876	15,526	14,246	82,906	1,190
Stock Jan. 14, 1875	21,991	41,645	103,219	258
Stock Jan. 15, 1874	23,049	15,806	215,401	381
Stock Jan. 18, 1873	20,190	40,299	113,123	291

It will be noticed that, though the sales since the 1st inst. have not been very large, they have exceeded the receipts by an important item, and the stock is now smaller than it was at this time for some years. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6⅛@7c; Carolina, 7⅛@8c; Louisiana, 6⅛@7⅛c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 32⅛@33⅛c; Java No. 2, 29⅛@30⅛c; choice to fancy Rio, 23⅛@24c; good to prime do, 21⅛@22⅛c; common to fair, 22@22⅛c; roasting, 20⅛@21c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Maracaibo, 24⅛@25⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11⅛@11⅜c; crushed, 11⅛@11⅜c; powdered, 11@11⅛c; granulated, 11@11⅛c; A, standard, 10⅛c; do No. 2, 10⅛c; B, 9⅛c; extra C, 9⅛c; C No. 2, 9⅛c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅛c; choice brown, 9@9⅛c; fair to prime do, 8⅛@8⅛c; common do, 7⅛@8⅛c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅛c; common to good do, 7⅛@8⅛c; New Orleans, 7@9⅛c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 65@68c; do prime, 58@58c; do common to good, 48@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 50@51c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 19⅛@20⅛c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15⅛@16⅛c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6⅛c; German Mottled, 6⅛@7c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4⅛@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6⅛@7c; do, gloss, 7⅛@8c; do, corn, 7@9⅛c; Kingsford, pure, 7⅛c; do silver gloss, 9⅛@9⅛c; do corn, 11@10⅛c.

HAY—Was in better request, and tolerably steady, though the receipts were considerably larger than on any day of the past week. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $13.00@14.00; No. 2 do, $12.00@12.50; mixed do, $10.00@11.00; prime upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $9.00@9.50; slough, $7.00.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and nominally unchanged at $1.08 per gallon asked, with no bids reported.

HIDES—Were dull and weak. Buyers on the street were bidding 7c, with sellers holding for recent prices: Green city butchers', 5⅛@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7⅛c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 7⅛c; green frozen, 6c; green calf, 12@12⅛c; flint, dry hide kip and calf, 15@15⅛c; dry salted hides, 12@12⅛c; deacon skins, 40@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 31@33c.

HOPS—Were dull at 7@10c. The Eastern market is also reported quiet, but the cable reports a more active business in London, which, if it should continue, will probably have a tendency to strengthen the Eastern market.

LUMBER—Trade continues light, but the general market is steady, and common lumber, especially 16-foot fencing, is firm, both on account of the moderate stock here and the prospect of a small crop of logs. In most of the camps in Michigan very little work can be done owing to the absence of snow and the muddy roads, which make it impossible to haul the logs to the river banks, and the teams are idle in consequence. The fall of snow at Grand Haven appears to have been too light to be of any benefit to loggers. In the Green Bay district sufficient snow has fallen to put the roads in fair condition for hauling. The dubious prospect for the log crop makes the market firm, and this firmness is intensified by every week of mild weather. But it is not too late for cold and snow, and twenty days of good hauling would if taken full advantage of, and speedily remove all apprehensions of a short crop. Quotations:

First and second clear	$44.00@42.00
Third clear, 1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@21.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@.....
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@38.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@2.00
A shingles	2.75@3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@2.62½

OILS—The market presented no unusual features. A quiet movement was witnessed at the range of prices following: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13⅛c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14⅛c; do head-light, 175 deg., 17⅛@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 75@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 53 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 33c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@24c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was in fair supply, but dull, as usual on Mondays, and, as the weather was warm for dressed, sellers were anxious to close out, and offered stock at reduced prices. Prairie chickens were higher, and other game was firm, owing entirely to scarcity, the Game laws now in force having checked the receipts. Quotations: Chickens, 8@9c per lb; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $5.00; partridges, $3.50; quail, $2.75@3.00; venison, saddles, 11c; do carcasses, 6c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Were rather quiet but firm, as there were a good many buying orders which were not filled, owing to the inadequate offerings. Timothy sold at $2.45, clover at $7.30@7.75, and mammoth at $7.70. Flax was salable at $1.30@1.50, and Hungarian at 45@55c.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Quotations remain as before. There was a good demand for the season, and the prevalent feeling was firm: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 50@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@65c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 75@75c; choicest, 100@105c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 40c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@55c; fine, 55@58c; finest, 58@65c; choice, 63@65c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 34@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@35c; good common, 36@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—We quote prices steady at $8.50 for maple, at $7.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady at the subjoined prices: Tub-washed, prime, 48@52c; do poor to good, 44@46c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 38@41c; washed coarse and medium do, 40@43c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 20@25c; do, coarse and medium, 30@33c; pulled, 33@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,000 head. The day was well advanced before any considerable amount of trading was done in this branch of the market. Reports of a decline in New York of a ½@¾c, and almost equally discouraging advices from other Eastern points, checked any tendency to activity in the shipping movement, while the warm weather made necessary a curtailment of operations on the part of the home butchers. Thus the market opened and thus it bid fair to continue; but toward noon—holders having arrived at the conclusion that the only means of infusing life into the trade was to respond to the demands of buyers for reduced prices—at a decline of 15@25c the market became fairly active, and remained so until about all of the desirable shipping stock had changed owners. There were few choice cattle, the major part consisting of fair to good droves of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs weight, for which the prevailing figures were $4.00@5.00. The dressed beef shippers were not doing much, owing to the mildness of the weather; consequently common and medium grades of stock such as they and the local trade seek were duller than other descriptions. Sales were reported at $2.55@5.80 for poor to choice.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* writes as follows concerning the dressed beef trade between New York and London: "The experiment of shipping butchers' meat in a fresh state from New York to London is reported on very favorably. Nearly a hundred tons of meat have been sent in two cargoes from New York to Liverpool and one by rail to London within the last month, and found a ready sale in the Smithfield dead-meat market at prices averaging 6d per lb wholesale. The mode of preserving the meat in transit is at present the secret of its inventors, but it is said to require a special build of ship, that the meat is placed in tanks, a fan within each tank being kept in action by steam power, while a layer of ice outside the tank keeps the temperature low. Nothing of a preservative character seems to come in contact with the meat which, on reaching market, is sold in quarters like fresh meat in all respects."

The market closed quiet and weak with a downward tendency.

CATTLE SALES.

No. and description.	Av.	Price.
16 choice steers	1,416	$5.80
95 choice steers	1,410	5.40
34 good steers	1,209	4.80
14 good steers	1,193	4.70
14 good steers	1,132	4.70
32 choice steers	1,421	5.25
31 choice steers	1,290	5.10
10 good steers	1,226	5.10
16 good steers	1,334	5.00
16 good steers	1,281	4.65
17 good steers	1,324	4.70
17 good steers	1,076	4.60
37 medium steers	1,043	4.25
14 good steers	1,160	4.50
35 good steers	1,201	4.5
20 good steers	1,232	4.80
16 good steers	1,146	4.65
16 good steers	1,180	4.65
16 good steers	1,144	4.60
11 butchers' stock	912	4.00
73 butchers' stock	1,064	3.75
20 butchers' stock	1,232	4.30
16 butchers' stock	1,024	3.05
18 butchers' stock	1,058	3.80
17 cows	1,085	3.40
18 heifers	1,025	3.60
34 stockers	963	3.20
16 stockers	871	3.00
15 butchers' stock	870	2.8⅜
14 good steers	1,225	4.90
13 good steers	1,262	5.00
31 choice steers	1,329	5.25

HOGS—The receipts during Sunday and Monday amounted to 18,000. This number was not as large as the trade generally had looked for, and the feeling in consequence was very firm. Despite the exceedingly unfavorable weather (the thermometer indicated 60 degrees above), there was an active packing demand, and the supply was absorbed at 5@10c advance over Saturday's closing quotations. To-day's receipts, it is expected, will show a decided increase, and by many a reaction in prices is looked for. Sales were effected at $7.00@7.40 for common to extra, mostly at $7.05@7.25 for packing grades, and at $7.15@7.35 for ordinary to choice shipping lots. Following are some of the transfers:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	341	$7.40	80	246	$7.20	60	313	$7.15
89	338	7.35	137	273	7.20	47	319	7.15
46	300	7.30	46	231	7.20	31	215	7.12½
145	215	7.30	106	288	7.20	107	273	7.12½
39	342	7.30	48	309	7.20	64	237	7.10
136	300	7.27½	44	184	7.20	56	305	7.10
96	326	7.25	69	250	7.20	49	301	7.10
45	270	7.25	49	197	7.20	49	272	7.10
99	298	7.25	39	318	7.20	83	265	7.10
41	314	7.25	48	311	7.20	92	240	7.10
52	328	7.25	45	348	7.20	84	314	7.10
41	189	7.25	56	231	7.20	26	305	7.05
93	249	7.25	86	231	7.20	61	210	7.05
88	251	7.25	55	258	7.15	61	210	7.05
53	319	7.25	45	289	7.15	41	260	7.05
51	287	7.25	50	201	7.15	25	285	7.00
71	316	7.25	130	311	7.15	82	316	7.00
52	300	7.25	81	203	7.15	60	232	7.00
100	304	7.21¼	81	313	7.15	44	251	7.05
73	297	7.25	35	340	7.15	27	296	7.05
50	315	7.25						

SHEEP—The receipts were 1,800 head. There was a good demand and a firm market at $4.00@5.50 for common to choice per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 4,120, making 7,500 for the week, against 7,380 last week; quality fair, with but 2 car-loads Texas and not many very poor native; soft weather and full supply materially weakened the market; sales slow at a reduction from last Friday of more than ⅛c; a few tops retailed at 13@13⅛c; fair to strictly prime steers, 11⅛@12⅛c; ordinary and medium, 10⅛@11⅛c; poor to common cattle, 8⅛@10c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,600, making 25,270 for the week, against 19,190 last week; quality good generally; market ruled firm; full prices; 5⅛@7⅛c for ordinary to extra lots; at least one-half sold for 7@7⅛c.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,040, making 29,070 for the week, against 21,430 last week; fair Ohio hogs, 180 lbs, alive, 7⅛c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts since and including Friday last, 75 cars of through and 1,0 cars for sale there, or in all 3,313 head, making 5,674 head for the week ending this day, against 5,425 the week before. The supply for this week so far promises to be liberal, as, at present, there are about 20 cars on hand for sale; cannot form any quotation, as no business has been done to-day of any account.

HOGS—Receipts since Friday last, 10,945 head; total for the week, 24,760, against 21,355 the week before; Yorkers, $7.00@7.20; Philadelphias, $7.30@7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts since Friday morning, 4,000 head; total for the week, 15,400, against 19,300 the week before; selling at $4.00@6.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—HOGS—Weather very warm; only shipping demand; packers out of the market; shipping, $6.40@6.65; packing nominal, $6.90@7.00.

CATTLE—Slow; no material change in prices; good to prime native shipping steers, $5.00@5.50; fair do, $4.50@4.75; pony steers, $3.50@4.25; choice native cows, $4.00@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; native stockers, $2.50@4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—HOGS—Dull; fair to good, light $6.90@7.10; fair to good, packing, $7.15@7.30; receipts, 5,600; shipments, 865.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—2 p. m.—CORN—New, No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s; old No. 1, 31s; No. 2, 31s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Latest—COTTON—Steady; middling, 6⅛d; Orleans, 7d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 7,000 American.

CORN—Western mixed, new, 29s@29s 6d; old, 31s 9d@32s.

CLOVER SEED—American, per 504 lbs, 86@88s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 4, or 1⅛ below the Bank of England rate; rate for money at the Stock Exchange for Government securities, 3⅛.

CONSOLS—Money, 93 13-16; account, 93@93 13-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—New 5s, 105⅛; '67s, 108⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; new 5s, 104⅛; New York Central, 97⅛; Erie, 14⅛; preferred, 29.

TALLOW—50s 9d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—11s@11s 3d.

LINSEED OIL—29s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25s 3d.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—RENTES—65f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 99⅛.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—Cotton—Demand active; sales 12,300 bales; prices generally steady, and for some kinds stronger; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 14,289 bales; gross, 15,398; exports to the Continent, 200; coastwise, 25; stock, 313,899.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 2,165 bales; gross, 2,223; exports to Great Britain, 1,150; coastwise, 717; sales, 1,331.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 3,225 bales; gross, 3,310; exports to Great Britain, 1,023; coastwise, 347; sales, 188.

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 3,093 bales; gross, 3,105; exports coastwise, 650; sales 1,500.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 1,503 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,147; coastwise, 1,103; sales, 1,000.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Trade was more active. Cotton goods were steady, with a moderate demand. Print cloths were more active at unchanged prices. Prints were in fair demand for plaid styles and light colorings. Southbridge prints were opened at 7c. Dress goods are receiving more attention. Foreign goods were dull.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude, $2.05 at Parker's; refined, 13⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 33c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market quiet and heavy; sales of 41,000 bu, at 97c@$1.01 for rejected spring; $1.00@1.10 for ungraded spring; $1.08@1.03 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.12@1.13 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.23@1.25, nominal, for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.24@1.25 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.32@1.40 for No. 1 spring; $1.20@1.35 for winter red Western; $1.22@1.45 for amber do; and $1.31@1.37@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet and steady, at 88@90 for Western; 95@96c for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn slightly in buyers' favor; limited export and home trade demand; sales of 38,000 bu, at 57⅛@63c for new Western mixed; 55c for unmerchantable; 63⅛c for new yellow Southern; 65c for new white do; 70@72c for old Western mixed. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 30,000 bu at 44@48c for mixed Western and State, and 46@51c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 11@11⅛c for long clear. Lard quiet; sales of 100 tcs at 12 13-16@12⅞c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market heavy; sales of 50 brls at $1.10⅛ per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 8@8⅛c; prime at 8⅛c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8⅛@8⅛c. Coffee—Market firm; moderate inquiry; Rio quoted at 16⅛@19⅛c in gold; and Maracaibo at 13@20c in gold. Tea—Market quiet; nominally unchanged.

TALLOW—Rules quiet and unchanged; prime city quoted at 9⅛c.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Market dull; 13@13 3-16c; January, 12⅛@12 21-32c; February, 13@13c; March, 13⅛c; April, 13⅛c; May, 13 21-32c; June, 13 29-32c; July, 13 11-16@14⅛c; August, 14 5-32c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 15,000 brls; very moderate export and home trade demand; No. 2, $3.25@4.00; superfine State and Western, $4.35@4.50; common to good extra, $4.60@5.85; good to choice, $5.40@5.50; white wheat extra, $5.75@7.00; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.25; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 110,000 bu; quiet; slightly in buyers' favor; rejected spring, 98@99c; mixed spring, $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee prime, delivered, $1.25; amber Western, very choice, $1.45@1.46; white do, fair, nominally $1.50; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.06@1.08; No. 3 spring, $1.34@1.40. Rye quiet; 88@90c; State, 95@96c; Canada in bond, 90c. Barley—Market dull and heavy; two-rowed State, 90c; No. 2 Canada West, $1.18. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 75,000 bu; new lower; old in moderate inquiry; mixed, unmerchantable, 52@55c; do, no grade, 58@58⅛c; do, graded, 64c; Western mixed, choice old, 72⅛c afloat; do, graded, 70c afloat. Oats—Receipts, 35,000 bu; slightly in buyers' favor; moderate business; Western mixed and State, 43@48c; white do, 46@51c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 85c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and higher; cargoes, 15⅛@19⅛c in gold; jobbing, 16⅛@20⅛c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 8@8⅛c; prime, 8⅛c; refined unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans in fair demand; 60@80c. Rice steady; fair inquiry; Carolina, 6⅛@7⅛c; Louisiana, 5⅛@6⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and higher; crude, 8@8⅛c; refined, 13⅛@14⅛c; cases, 18@20c; naphtha, 8⅛@9⅛c.

TALLOW—Heavy; 9⅛@9⅛c.

RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 37c.

EGGS—Lower; Western, 23@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; new mess, $20.75@20.85. Dressed hogs firmer; Western, 8⅛@9c. Beef steady; new plain mess, 11@11⅛c; new extra, 12@12⅛c. Cut meats—Western quiet; hams, 12⅛c; shoulders, 8⅛c; middles quiet; Western long clear, 11c; city do, 11⅛@11⅛c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 12⅛c cash; 13⅛@13 3-16c March.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet; 6@11⅛c.

WHISKY—$1.10⅛@1.11.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Western, $3.75@4.50; extra, $4.25@5.25; family, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 Western red, 37@38c; Pennsylvania red, 35@39c. Corn quiet and steady; Western mixed, new, 61⅛@62⅛c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 46@47c; do mixed, 44@45c. Rye dull and nominal at 80@85c.

HAY—Dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $22.00@22.25.

PROVISIONS—Strong but quiet. Pork—New, $21.00@21.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 8@8⅛c; clear rib, 10 loose; packed, 8⅛@11⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅛@9⅛c; clear rib, 12⅛@12⅛c. Hams, 15⅛@16c. Lard firmer but quiet; refined, 13⅛@13⅛c; crude, 12⅛@13c.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; Western extra, 25@27c; firsts, 23@24c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but strong; crude, 7⅛@8c; refined, 13⅛@14c.

COFFEE—Steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 15⅛@19⅛c; jobbing, 17@21⅛c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.11.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; little doing; No. 2 red fall, $1.35 bid, cash; $1.52⅛ bid February; No. 3 do, $1.33 bid. Corn opened lower; 38c; advanced to 39⅛c cash; 38⅛@38⅛c January; 38⅛@39⅛c February. Oats inactive; No. 2, 35c bid, cash; 31c bid January; rejected, 32⅛@33c cash. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye, 67⅛c bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; small lots, $19.75. Lard quiet and unchanged; $12.25 asked. Bulk meats inactive and unchanged; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅛@10⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 9c; sides, 11⅛@11⅛c; clear, 11⅛@11⅛c. Green meats dull and nominal; pickled hams, 11@11⅛c, up-country.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—SUGAR—Quiet; common, 5⅛@5⅛c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@6⅛c; prime, 6⅛c; strictly prime to choice, 7@7⅛c; yellow clarified, 8⅛c.

MOLASSES—Firm; prime, 41@42c; strictly prime to choice, 48@53c; prime reboiled, 40c.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine, $4.00; double extra, $4.75; treble, $4.85@5.75; choice and family, $6.00@7.50.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; $2.30.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; 54c. Oats steady; 44@50c.

BRAN—Quiet; 85c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $21.00@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $21.00. Dry-salt meats firm; 8⅛c; 11c; 11⅛c. Bacon firm; 10c; 12⅛c; 12⅛c. Lard firm; tierce, packers', 13⅛c; refined, 13c; keg, 13⅛c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured scarce, 14@14⅛c.

COFFEE—Firm; ordinary to prime, 17⅛@19⅛c.

WHISKY—Scarce; rectified, $1.12@1.15.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—13⅛@13⅛c for refined; 10⅛c for crude.

FLOUR—Supers, $4.00@4.25; extras, $4.25@4.62; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.25@6.50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.00@6.25; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.32@1.40; amber, $1.40@1.43; Western and sprouted, 1.00; white, $1.50@1.55. Rye, 83c. Corn in good supply and steady; yellow, 56@61c; white, 53@60c. Oats dull; white, 44@49c; mixed, 43@44c. Barley quiet.

WHISKY—$1.11 for Western iron.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm for choice; New York, 12⅛@13⅛c; Western, fine, 12⅛@13c.

EGGS—Quiet; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 26@28c; Western do, 26@27c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—COTTON—Dull; a shade lower; 12⅛c.

FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; $1.20@1.30. Corn dull and lower; 43@45c. Oats dull; 35@42c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye steady; moderate demand; 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderate demand; $20.00@20.25. Lard irregular; fairly active; steam, $12.25@12.31⅛; the latter delivered, closing at the inside; kettle steady, $13.00@13.25. Bulk meats fair and firm; 7⅛@7⅛c; 10⅛@10⅛c; 10⅛@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Green meats inactive; weather unfavorable; shoulders, 7@7⅛c; sides, $9.90; hams, heavy, average, 10⅛@10⅛c; light, 10⅛@11⅛c.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged only for choice.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.2[illegible]; No. 2 do, $1.16; extra do, $1.41; old do $1.60; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.27; February, $1.28; March, $1.30⅛; No. 2 do, $1.18; No. 1 red, $1.27⅛; No. 3 red, $1.10; rejected red, 92c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 35⅛c; 35c offered; Michigan held at 36c; 33⅛c offered for prime.

CLOVER SEED—$7.75.

BRAN—$13.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10; hard, $1.11⅛; No. 2, $1.02⅛; February, $1.02⅛; March, $1.05⅛; No. 3, 85c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 32⅛c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, February, 96c; No. 3, 65c. Rye easier; No. 1, 72c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork held firmly at $19.30 cash; $19.45 February. Prime steam lard, 12⅛ cash; $12.35 February; prime kettle, 13c. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11⅛c; dry salted shoulders, 7@7⅛c, loose; middles, 10@10⅛c, boxed.

DRESSED HOGS—Lower; moderate demand; $8.00@8.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,030 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Firm and steady demand; $4.00@4.50 for Western supers; $4.75@5.00 for common extras; $5.00@6.00 for Wisconsin extras; $5.50@6.75 for Minnesota extras; $7.00@7.25 for winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6.25@8.25 for Illinois; $6.50@9.60 for St. Louis fancy; Minnesota in fair demand at $7.75@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm and in fair demand; 65@69c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm; 48@53c for mixed and No. 2 white; 44@46c for rejected; 56@58c for No. 1 white.

LEGAL.

Sale of Collaterals.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a note dated Sept. 7, 1875, made by Joseph W. Holmes to the order of Chauncey T. Bowen for $5,000, payable 4 months after the date thereof, with interest at 10 per cent after maturity at the Bank of Montreal, Chicago, and by said Bowen duly indorsed, I shall, on the 1st day of January, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, at the corner of La Salle and Washington sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, 100 shares of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company, deposited as collateral security for the payment of said note, default having been made in the payment thereof. Terms of sale cash.

W. T. BURGESS,
Attorney at Law, No. 97 Clark-st., Chicago.
Jan. 17, 1876.

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The Consumers' Gas Company Ordinance as Amended by the Corporation Counsel, Finally Adopted.

Building-Inspector Bailey Presents an Interesting Report of His Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Council was held last night, President Dix[on] [in] the chair. Ald. Lynch was the only absent[ee].

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the C[omp]troller inclosing an ordinance with referen[ce to] paying the County Treasurer for makin[g] sale of lands for city taxes for 1874. The am[ount] was left blank. Referred to the Finance [Com]mittee.

The monthly statement of the Comptr[oller], which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, [was] read and placed on file.

The Law Department submitted the o[fficial] bond of Redmond Prindiville, of the Boa[rd of] Public Works. It was in the sum of $100[,000], the bondsmen being M. D. Ogden, Th[omas] Lonergan, and George Taylor. The bond [was] approved.

THE NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.

Ald. Stout submitted his resolution to ex[tend] the time of the North Chicago Railroad C[om]pany to construct a line of railway on Clybo[urn] avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets [and] Alleys of the North Division.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

Ald. Schaffner presented a petition from [citi]zens asking that a suitable armory be pro[vided] for the use of the First Regiment, which wa[s re]ferred to the Finance Committee.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ald. Schaffner also presented a petition a[sking] that the name of Richey place be change[d to] Ogden place. Referred to Committee on S[treets] and Alleys of North Division.

A petition was read from mechanics and [laborers] in the employ of the city asking that m[oney] due them be paid, and was referred to the C[om]mittee on Finance.

Ald. R. B. Stone submitted a resolution di[rect]ing the Board of Public Works to repor[t an] ordinance to abate the coal-smoke nuis[ance], which was passed.

Several petitions were presented ag[ainst] granting a franchise to the Chicago, M[ilwau]kee & Western Railroad Company to buil[d an] elevated railway on Polk street, and were [refer]red to the Railway Committee.

NEXT YEAR'S EXPENSES.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an order to the [ef]fect that the heads of the departments of [the] city submit to the Comptroller at the ear[liest] convenience the amounts required to run [the] several departments for the fiscal year [——]. Passed.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

A communication was received from C[——] Holmes, Superintendent of the City Rai[lway] Company, stating that the Company had aff[ixed] platforms to sixty-three of their cars, in co[mpli]ance with the ordinance providing therefor, [and] that sixty-seven remain to be so altered. [Mr.] Holmes says that, as it takes from two to [three] weeks to change each car, it is absolutely [im]possible for the Company to complete the [work] within the twenty-seven days intervening [be]tween the present and the time granted. [The] Company asks that the time be extended to [——] 1 next. Referred to the Committee on [Streets and Alleys]...

FOURTEENTH STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. McDonald presented a resolution [in]structing the Board of Public Works to adve[rtise] for proposals for the erection of the bridge [over] the Chicago River at Fourteenth street, [for] which a sum of $55,000 had been appropri[ated]. Referred to Committee on Harbor and Brid[ges].

THE GAS QUESTION.

Ald. Ryan called up the ordinance of the C[on]sumers' Gas-Light and Coke Company, [and] moved its passage, together with the am[end]ments of the Law Department, and, thinking [the] gas question had been discussed enough, [he] moved the previous question.

A number of points of order were made [by] this effort of Ald. Ryan, several Aldermen w[ish]ing to get off some newly considered spec[ches] on the question.

To get over this difficulty, the Chair[man] stated the first motion, whereupon Ald. R[yan] sprang up at once and again moved the previ[ous] question.

Ald. Cullerton objected to one Alder[man] making two motions in that manner, and [was] astonished to learn that it was perfectl[y in] order.

It was eventually arranged to consider [the] amendments of the Law Department.

Ald. Cullerton said two of the ordinances [be]fore the Council would suit the public be[tter] than this one. It would be bad policy to [pass] the ordinance in the face of the others.

An Alderman—Pass them all.

Ald. Cullerton (continuing) thought the o[rdi]nance before being passed should be publis[hed] to give the press and public an opportunity [to] criticise it. The cream of the gas monop[oly] was in the South Division of the city, and, i[n or]der for a competing company to come in, it [was] a question whether the consumers would be [will]ing to pay for the service-pipes run[ning] from one side of the street to [the] other. The Board of Public Works ou[ght] to be consulted in the matter [of] laying the pipes, which was an important po[int]. He moved that all the gas ordinances be refe[rred] to the Board of Public Works, so that an ame[nd]ment looking to the interests of the city in [that] respect should be appended.

Ald. Ryan objected to this procedure, [and] called attention to the fact that his motion [for] the previous question had been seconded [and] entertained.

Ald. Warren then moved to lay the motion [to] refer on the table, which was lost by a vot[e of] ayes, 19; noes, 20.

Ald. White moved the previous question, wh[ich] was voted down.

In answer to a question, the Chairman st[ated] that the motion to refer only covered the [or]dinance specifically before the Council,—a[n an]nouncement which was received with dis[appro]bation by Ald. Cullerton and his brethren.

Ald. Campbell would like to instruct the B[oard] of Public Works to at once construct works [for] each of the gas companies before the Counci[l at] the public expense, as neither had suffi[cient] enough to erect for themselves should the [or]dinance pass.

Ald. Richardson—You would perhaps like [to] have them all located in the extreme West [Di]vision?

Ald. Campbell—Oh, no; we'll have one [or] more of them in the Fifth Ward. [Laughter.]

Ald. Cullerton held that his motion to r[efer] covered the whole of the ordinances, but [the] Chair was firm as to the construction of [the] rules.

Ald. Warren was in favor of giving the [op]pressed consumers of gas a chance for their li[ves], and thought this would be effected by pass[ing] the ordinances.

Ald. Quirk said the motion to refer was sim[ply] for postponing the settlement of this quest[ion] —in fact, it was to bury the ordinance bey[ond] all hope of resurrection.

Ald. Cullerton said he had never charged [any] man with the motives that were continually [im]puted to him. He was not advocating [the] claims of the old companies, and would be [the] first man to vote to admit a new company [in] good standing. There were certain things ab[out] the ordinance, however, on account of whi[ch he] could not conscientiously support it. If th[ere] was a gas-works erected in the city, through [one] of the ordinances, his head might be taken f[or a] football. [Hear, hear.] He could not be co[m]pelled to vote for a blackmailing ordinan[ce]. Mr. Adams had recommended that the ordina[nce] should go to the Board of Public Works, a[nd] that was his main reason for the motion.

Ald. Richardson deprecated personalities [en]tering into the discussion. The result of his [ex]perience was that a new gas company would [not] lead to beneficial results, but a number of c[iti]zens were demanding a new company, and, [in] deference to that sentiment, he would supp[ort] any bona-fide company which applied for [the] ordinances. He thought a bona-fide comp[any] might be selected from those now before the [Council]. The question appeared to narrow down to pe[cu]niary responsibility, but he had nothing to [say] on this point. The matter, however, ought [to] be carefully looked into before taking a decis[ive] step.

Ald. Clarke (Fifth Ward) did not see any pa[r]ticular object in referring, which would [only] cause delay and discourage other parties f[rom] applying to the Council for franchises.

Ald. Bailey read the sections providing for [a] penal bond of $200,000 to be entered into by

ard firm; tierce, packers', 12¾c; refined, 13c; keg ... Hams—Choice sugar-cured scarce at 14@14½c.
COFFEE—Firm; ordinary to prime, 17¾@19¾c.
WHISKY—Scarce; rectified, $1.12@1.13.

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—13¾@13½c for refined; 10¾c for crude.
FLOUR—Supers, $4.00@4.25; extras, $4.25@4.62; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.25@6.00; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.00@6.50; high grades, 7.00@8.50.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $1.33@1.40; amber, $1.40@1.43; Western and sprouted, 1.03; white, $1.50@1.55. Rye, 53c. Corn in good supply and steady; yellow, 56@61c; white, 53@.0c. Oats dull; white, 44@49c; mixed, 43@44c. Barley malt quiet.
WHISKY—$1.11 for Western iron.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHEESE—Firm for choice; New York, 12½@13½c; Western, fine, 12½@13c.
EGGS—Quiet; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 27@28c; Western do, 26@27c.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—COTTON—Dull; a shade lower, 12¾c.
FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; moderate demand; $1.30@1.3.. Corn dull and lower; 43@45c. Oats dull; .. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye steady; moderate demand; 78@80c.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderate demand; $20.00@20.25. Lard irregular; fairly active; steam, $12.25@12.31½; the latter delivered, closing at the inside; kettle steady, $13.00@13.25. Bulk meats fair and firm; 7¾@..; 10¾@10¾c; 10¾@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only jobbing and order trade. Green meats inactive; weather unfavorable; shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, $9.50; hams, heavy, average, 10½@10¾c; light, 10¾@11¾c.
WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.07.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged only for choice.

TOLEDO.
TOLEDO, O., Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.3..; No. 2 do, $1.15; extra do, $1.41; ..do $1.60; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.27; February, $1.28; March, $1.30¾; No. 2 do, $1.07½; No. 1 red, $1.27½; No. 3 red, $1.10; rejected red, 92c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 3..; ..c offered; Michigan held at 35c; 35½@.. for prime.
CLOVER SEED—$7.75.
BRAN—$13.00.
RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn .,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn ..,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10; hard, $1.11½; No. 2, $1.02¾; February, $1.02¾; March, $1.04¾; No. 3, 85c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats unchanged; No. 2, 32¾c. Barley unsettled; No. 2, February, 96c; No. 3, 53c. Rye easier; No. 1, 72c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak; mess pork held firmly at $19.30 cash; $19.40 February. Prime steam lard, 12¾ cash; $12.30 February; prime kettle, 13c. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c; dry salted shoulders, 7¾c, loose; middles, 10@10½c, boxed.
DRESSED HOGS—Lower; moderate demand; $8.00@8.10.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

BOSTON.
BOSTON, Jan. 17.—FLOUR—Firm and steady demand; $4.00@4.50 for Western supers; $4.75@5.0 for common extras; $5.00@6.00 for Wisconsin extras; $5.50@6.75 for Minnesota extras; $6.00@7.25 for winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6.25@.. for Illinois; $6.50@9.00 for St. Louis fancy; Minnesota in fair demand at $7.75@9.25.
GRAIN—Corn firm and in fair demand; 60@63½c for mixed and yellow. Oats firm; 43@53c for mixed and No. 2 white; 44@46c for rejected; 56@5.c for No. 1 white.

LEGAL.

Sale of Collaterals.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a note dated Sept. 7, 1875, made by Joseph W. Helmer to the order of Chauncey T. Bowen for $5,000, payable .. months after the date thereof, with interest at 10 per cent after maturity at the Bank of Montreal, Chicago, and by said Bowen duly indorsed, I shall, on the .. day of January, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, at the corner of La Salle and Washington sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, 100 shares of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company, deposited as collateral security for the payment of said note, default having been made in the payment thereof. Terms of sale cash.
W. T. BURGESS,
Attorney at Law, No. 97 Clark-st., Chicago.
Jan. 17, 1876.

SCALES.

STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that Dr. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

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PRIVATE MATTERS.—The unfortunate of both sexes consult the celebrated Dr. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st. All PRIVATE DISEASES cured at once without MERCURY. He cures when all others fail. Go or write to him. Ladies may consult on all irregularities and diseases with the assurance of speedy relief. Send two stamps for "Safeguard of Health." "PRESSURE PREVENTIVE," $.0 each. Celebrated FEMALE PILLS, $1.50; (extra strong), $5 per box. Victims of SELF-ABUSE or SEMINAL WEAKNESS send two stamps for work on Nervous and Private Diseases. Consultation free and sacred. Address letters, Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st., Chicago.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. An illustrated work 2.. pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it. It contains information which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and five to fade checks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 1.. Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dr. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

Dr. LITTLE

Thirty years' London Hospital practice, cures private diseases immediately, without mercury; also LOST MANHOOD, nervous debility, caused by errors of youth. The young and old are quickly restored to manly vigor. Strangers should call or write. One interview is quite sufficient. Office strictly private. No. 133 West Madison-st.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

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For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,2.., New York.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE CITY FATHERS.

How the Aldermen Tackled the Gas Question and Had a Stormy Time Over It.

More Filibustering Indulged in than Was Ever Witnessed in a Democratic Congress.

The Consumers' Gas Company Ordinance, as Amended by the Corporation Counsel, Finally Adopted.

Building-Inspector Bailey Presents an Interesting Report of His Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night, President Dixon in the chair. Ald. Lynch was the only absentee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from the Comptroller inclosing an ordinance with reference to paying the County Treasurer for making the sale of lands for city taxes for 1874. The amount was left blank. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The monthly statement of the Comptroller, which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was read and placed on file.

The Law Department submitted the official bond of Redmond Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works. It was in the sum of $100,000, the bondsmen being M. D. Ogden, Thomas Lonergan, and George Taylor. The bond was approved.

THE NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.

Ald. Stout submitted his resolution to extend the time of the North Chicago Railroad Company to construct a line of railway on Clybourne avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division.

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Ald. Schaffner presented a petition from citizens asking that a suitable armory be provided for the use of the First Regiment, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

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Ald. R. B. Stone submitted a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to report an ordinance to abate the coal-smoke nuisance, which was passed.

Several petitions were presented against granting a franchise to the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad Company to build an elevated railway on Polk street, and were referred to the Railway Committee.

NEXT YEAR'S EXPENSES.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an order to the effect that the heads of the departments of the city submit to the Comptroller at the earliest convenience the amounts required to run their several departments for the fiscal year 1876. Passed.

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A communication was received from C. B. Holmes, Superintendent of the City Railway Company, stating that the Company had affixed platforms to sixty-three of their cars, in compliance with the ordinance providing therefor, and that sixty-seven remain to be so altered. Mr. Holmes says that, as it takes from two to three weeks to change each car, it is absolutely impossible for the Company to complete the work within the twenty-seven days intervening between the present and the time granted. The Company asks that the time be extended to Sept. 1 next. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

FOURTEENTH STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. McDonald presented a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to advertise for proposals for the erection of the bridge over the Chicago River at Fourteenth street, for which a sum of $55,000 had been appropriated. Referred to Committee on Harbor and Bridges.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Ald. Ryan called up the ordinance of the Consumers' Gas-Light and Coke Company. He moved its passage, together with the amendments of the Law Department, and, thinking the gas question had been discussed enough, also moved the previous question.

A number of points of order were made to the effect of Ald. Ryan, several Aldermen wishing to get off some newly considered speeches on the question.

To get over this difficulty, the Chairman stated the first motion, whereupon Ald. Ryan sprang up at once and again moved the previous question.

Ald. Cullerton objected to one Aldermen making two motions in that manner, and was astonished to learn that it was perfectly in order.

It was eventually arranged to consider the amendments of the Law Department.

Ald. Cullerton said two of the ordinances before the Council would suit the public better than this one. It would be bad policy to pass the ordinance in the face of the others.

An Alderman—Pass them all.

Ald. Cullerton (continuing) thought the ordinance before being passed should be published, to give the press and public an opportunity to criticise it. The cream of the gas monopolies was in the South Division of the city, and, in order for a competing company to come in, it was a question whether the consumers would be willing to pay for the service-pipes running from one side of the street to the other. The Board of Public Works ought to be consulted in the matter of laying the pipes, which was an important point. He moved that all the gas ordinances be referred to the Board of Public Works, so that an amendment looking to the interests of the city in this respect should be appended.

Ald. Ryan objected to this procedure, and called attention to the fact that his motion on the previous question had been seconded and entertained.

Ald. Warren then moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, which was lost by a vote of ayes, 19; noes, 20.

Ald. White moved the previous question, which was voted down.

In answer to a question, the Chairman stated that the motion to refer only covered the ordinance specifically before the Council,—an announcement which was received with disapprobation by Ald. Cullerton and Hildreth.

Ald. Campbell would like to instruct the Board of Public Works to at once construct works for each of the gas companies before the Council at the public expense, as neither had backing enough to erect for themselves should the ordinance pass.

Ald. Richardson—You would perhaps like to have them all located in the extreme West Division?

Ald. Campbell—Oh, no; we'll have one or more of them in the Fifth Ward. [Laughter.]

Ald. Cullerton held that his motion to refer covered the whole of the ordinances, but the Chair was firm as to the construction of the rules.

Ald. Warren was in favor of giving the oppressed consumers of gas a chance for their lives, and thought this would be effected by passing the ordinances.

Ald. Quirk said the motion to refer was simply for postponing the settlement of this question,—in fact, it was to bury the ordinance beyond all hope of resurrection.

Ald. Cullerton said he had never charged any man with the motives that were continually imputed to him. He was not advocating the claims of the old companies, and would be the first man to vote to admit a new company of good standing. There were certain things about the ordinance, however, on account of which he could not conscientiously support it. If there was a gas-works erected in the city, through any of the ordinances, his head might be taken for a football. [Hear, hear.] He could not be compelled to vote for a blackmailing ordinance. Mr. Adams had recommended that the ordinance should go to the Board of Public Works, and that was his main reason for the motion.

Ald. Richardson deprecated personalities entering into the discussion. The result of his experience was that a new gas company would not lead to beneficial results, but a number of citizens were demanding a new company, and, in deference to that sentiment, he would support any bona-fide company which applied for an ordinance. He thought a bona-fide company might be selected from those now before them. The question appeared to narrow down to pecuniary responsibility, but he had nothing to offer on this point. The matter, however, ought to be carefully looked into before taking a decisive step.

Ald. Clarke (Fifth Ward) did not see any particular object in referring, which would only cause delay and discourage other parties from applying to the Council for franchises.

Ald. Bailey read the sections providing for the penal bond of $200,000 to be entered into by the Gas Company, and regulating the opening of the streets for the laying of mains. There has always been a strong opposition to granting franchises to new gas companies. He, however, was in favor of them. The people want them, and should have them. He hoped the ordinance would not go to the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Waterman rose for information. The price fixed by the ordinance was $2.50 per thousand, which was the price now being charged by the old Companies. Would it not conduce more to the interest of citizens to adopt the other ordinances, which fixed the rate at $2 and $2.25?

Ald. Quirk—Cannot we pass them all?

Ald. Waterman—That is so. There was, however, another objection. The ordinances practically gave up the use of the streets of the West Division to the Companies for two years. An amendment ought to be inserted to the effect that six weeks after their passage a sum of $50,000 should be deposited with the Comptroller as an earnest that they would go on with and complete their work. If they fulfilled their contract the money could be returned; if not, it should be forfeited to the city.

Ald. Woodman moved, as an amendment to Ald. Cullerton's motion, to refer back to the Gas Committee with instructions to consult with the Board of Public Works to ascertain whether the companies are solvent.

Ald. Fitzgerald remarked that one of the good effects of the gas agitation had been to lower the price of the present companies.

Ald. Cullerton—Then, would it not be advisable to keep these ordinances hanging over them, and so frighten them into reducing still further.

Ald. Fitzgerald thought not; as soon as the dodge was discovered they would go back to their old prices. He was in favor of passing all the ordinances if they were sound.

Ald. White favored the passing the ordinances for all four companies. They propose to furnish the people with gas at $2.50 and the city at $2. The coming year the city will require an appropriation of $100,000 for gas alone. If the first company is a blackmailing scheme, let it be voted down, and the same fate should follow the others under like circumstances. He was in favor of giving all honest companies a chance.

Ald. Campbell thought that those who wanted to go into the gas business should go to Springfield and get incorporated under the general law; and if any such men mean business there would not be any difficulty for them to obtain a franchise from the city. But as the names of the incorporators of one of the proposed companies are written in pencil on the ordinance, it looks suspicious. It bears the ear marks of its own condemnation. These incorporators ask for two years to make a start. He believed they simply intended to sell out to the old companies, and thus hoodwink the people. Whenever a bona fide ordinance shall come before the Council he would support it. He believed that all the ordinances before the Council were of a speculative character,—selling out to the old companies. The parties behind these ordinances should be investigated by a special committee before any action be taken. He wanted the ordinance referred.

Ald. Schaffner said, in simple justice it ought to be stated that some of the gentlemen had asserted that they had incorporated at Springfield.

Ald. Sweeney firmly believed, from what had transpired, that Rothschild himself could not get a franchise from the Council. The people of Chicago should not think they were going to get anything from the old companies so long as there were Aldermen to protect their interests. This matter of talk and reference was simply to hoodwink the public. He was in favor of placing the Aldermen on record on this question, and therefore moved the previous question.

The Chairman said the motion was out of order, having a short time ago been voted upon. [Laughter.]

Ald. Hildreth stated that the United States Gas Company were not in a position to lay a single pipe should they procure a franchise. He was prepared to vote for a perfect company, which, in his opinion, could be selected from those before the Council.

Ald. Ryan took the floor to defend the Consumers' Gas Company, and made substantially the same speech as he favored the Council with the previous Monday night. He wanted everyone placed on record, so that the public might know who were their friends and who their enemies.

Ald. Bailey moved to recommit to the Gas Committee, and called the previous question. [Cries of "No."]

Considerable objection was made, but the Chairman ruled the motion in order. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 20 to 19.

The motion to recommit was accordingly put, and lost by the following vote:

AYES—Coey, Spalding, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth, Heath, Campbell, Stout, Schaffner, Jonas—14.

NAYS—Foley, Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, White, Gunderson, Waterman, Case, Cleveland, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Dickinson, Corcoran, Mr. President—25.

Ald. Cullerton replied to the insinuations with regard to the reference. It was a matter, he said, not to be fooled with, and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was that the ordinance should go to the Board of Public Works. He hoped his motion would prevail, and that the Board should report as to the justice of tearing up streets newly paved without some means of enforcing their repair.

Ald. Gunderson—Won't the Company have the pipes all right? [Laughter.]

Ald. Campbell thought they could not put that right through their pipes. [Renewed laughter.] He was in favor of a money forfeit in case any of the companies should go back on their contract.

Ald. Coey was in favor of new gas companies, but if THE TRIBUNE's statements were true, it was not wise to adopt any of the ordinances. He was in favor of referring them.

Ald. Quirk, in reply to an observation as to the conduct of the old Company in reducing the price, said there was no reduction as far as the city was concerned.

After some further discussion, Ald. Coey moved to refer the subject to a special committee of two from each Division, with the Chairman, to report next Monday evening.

Ald. Case expressed anxiety to get at the facts, and, from what he had heard, he could not determine whether the companies were bogus or not. The responsibility of the corporators should be determined upon. They should be investigated by a committee. The city needs cheaper gas; that is beyond all question. Admitting that the new companies mean business, they will not erect works in the Thirteenth Ward, and for that reason he opposed the scheme. They would only lay mains in the thickly-populated districts. The competing companies would not put down pipes in that ward in fifteen years. Nothing in the ordinance provides for the laying of service-pipes. He favored the reference to a special committee composed of such men as Sol A. Smith, Henry Greenebaum, or C. B. Blair.

Ald. Waterman thought the argument of the previous speaker a fallacious one. If any company can be induced to furnish the city at $1.75 and the citizens at $2.25, why not amend the Consumers' Company Ordinance to that effect. He proposed to offer an amendment that the Company accepting the ordinance shall deposit with the Comptroller $50,000 within six weeks, the failure to do so rendering the ordinance null and void.

Ald. Richardson called attention to the existence of an ordinance prohibiting the manufacture of gas inside the city limits. To give permission to lay pipes, therefore, did not constitute permission to manufacture within the limits of the city. The gas would have to be made outside and the people in the suburbs would in that way get served. It was difficult to get correct information as to the solvency of a company, and it was absurd to look for a company which could assume the whole work within a year.

The previous question was then moved, which was carried.

The vote then recurred on the motion to refer to a special committee. It resulted as follows:

AYES—Coey, Spalding, Stone of the Fourth, Stone of the Fifth, Cullerton, McClory, Hildreth, Woodman, Clark of the Tenth, Heath, Waterman, Campbell, Case, Cleveland, Stout, Schaffner, Jonas, Mr. President—13.

NOES—Foley, Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Clarke of the Fifth, Reidy, Sommer, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, White, Gunderson, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Dickinson, Corcoran—21.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that further action on all gas ordinances before the Council be postponed for one week, and made a special order for Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Ald. White moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried.

The previous question was then ordered, and the vote taken on the motion to refer to the Board of Public Works, which was lost by 21 to 15.

The previous question on the amendments was then ordered.

Ald. Campbell called for a division of the question, each amendment to be voted upon separately. It was understood that necessary amendments were to be presented.

Ald. Warren objected to this, as the previous question was called on the amendments as a whole.

Ald. Schaffner wanted the fact published that the majority wished to cut off amendments to the ordinance.

A great deal of confusion came in just here, no one knowing exactly how the question stood. The records of the clerk had to be appealed to, and the gavel of the Chair suffered somewhat in trying to restore quiet. The Chair ruled that amendments were out of order. An attempt was made to adjourn, but was cried down. Then came one of those

BEAR-GARDEN EXHIBITIONS

which are so common in the Council. This even went so far that certain Aldermen ordered certain Aldermen out of the room, and there was so much fierce denunciation on the part of Ald. Cullerton as to cause several members of the police to rush to the Council Chamber in the expectation that their services would be needed. Ald. Mahr expressed astonishment that there were so many small boys in their midst, after which scathing criticism the members subsided somewhat.

The amendments reported by the Law Department were then voted upon and passed seriatim.

An hour was spent in discussing points of order with regard to the admissibility of additional amendments. It was ultimately decided that they were in order. Ald. Waterman was on his feet for the purpose of moving an amendment, but Ald. Quirk, having gained the attention of the Chair, moved the passage of the ordinance and called the previous question, which was ordered by 19 to 18.

The ordinance was passed by the following vote:

AYES—Richardson, Warren, Fitzgerald, Coey, Stone (Fourth), Clarke (Fifth), Reidy, Sommer, Cullerton, McDonald, Bailey, O'Brien, Waite, Gunderson, Waterman, Cleveland, Quirk, Ryan, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney, Dickinson, Corcoran, President—27.

NOES—Spalding, Stone (Fifth), McClory, Hildreth, Woodman, Clarke (Tenth), Heath, Campbell, Case, Schaffner, Dickinson—11.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and said he had never heard such outrageous rulings as had been made that evening. The gag law had been successfully worked, and the only resort to protect the interests of the Aldermen and the public was the Mayor's veto, which would not be withheld under such circumstances.

Ald. Schaffner seconded the motion, and also severely criticised the way in which the ordinance had been engineered. He protested against the rulings of the Chair and the action of the majority in gagging the minority.

Ald. Sweeney moved to adjourn, which prevailed.

The Council then adjourned at 12 o'clock, after one of the noisiest sessions ever held.

SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY'S REPORT.

The semi-annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. B. Bailey, was in the hands of the Clerk. It showed that for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1876, 2,220 notices had been served for violation of ordinances; 1,850 notices had been complied with; 2,125 violations of ordinances had been reported by the Inspectors; 158 complaints of violations were made by citizens; 48 complaints of violations were made by citizens; 48 complaints were investigated and no violations found; 1,054 building permits were issued. The fire record exhibited the following statistics: Fires in September, 39; loss, $13,937; insurance, $154,000; fires in October, 38; loss, $30,249; insurance, $125,-200; fires in November, 47; loss, $44,777; insurance, $280,900; fires in December, 35; loss, $6,310; insurance, $242,000.

THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

Investigation Into the Alleged Corruption Practiced in That Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the past few days there has been considerable excitement in Penitentiary circles, growing out of the charges made in these columns to the effect that a system of peculation was prevalent among the employes in the management of the institution, from the Deputy Warden down to the commonest guard, and that the purchasing agent had been receiving percentages on his purchases. Saturday last a meeting of the Penitentiary Board was held to look into the charges in the case, but the examination of witnesses was deferred until to-day, when your reporter arrived in response to a subpœna. He found that the whole question was invested with a great deal of interest, and that the management was not wanting in its defenders. It was found, further, however, that the charges preferred were believed by not a few who spoke whereof they knew, and that even more than had been charged was susceptible of proof, going to show that in the past year the purchasing agent had been doing a sly piece of official robbery, which must result in his dismissal and disgrace. The principal charge in the exceptionable article, it will be remembered, was in reference to a certain trade of the State Penitentiary with a Chicago commission house, M. Baker & Co., doing business at No. 93 South Water street. The charge was that J. D. Hamilton, as purchasing agent, had received of them a commission amounting to $27.70 on the purchase of 134 bushels of potatoes of date of July 7, 1875. The evidence upon which this accusation was made is appended:

This is to certify that we received of the State Penitentiary the sum of $108 in payment for 134 bushels of potatoes, sold July 7, 1875, being at the rate of 80 cents a bushel.
M. BAKER & CO.

This is to certify that we only received on the sale of potatoes, 134 bushels, July 7, 1875, to the State Penitentiary, the sum of $80.30 as our right in the transaction.
M. BAKER & CO.

This is to certify that we paid to J. F. Wilcox, Joliet, Ill., the sum of $27.70 on a trade with him and the State's Prison of date of July 7, 1875. M. BAKER & CO.

This is to certify that I received of M. Baker & Co., on a trade with the Illinois State Penitentiary of date of July 7, 1875, being the purchase of 134 bushels of potatoes, the sum of $27.70, which was paid to J. D. Hamilton, the purchasing agent of that institution, by me. I further certify that said Hamilton authorized said trade, and was introduced to Baker & Co. by me the same day.
J. F. WILCOX.

M. Baker & Co. are well known in Chicago, and the principal of the firm testifies to-night before the Board. J. F. Wilcox, who is unfortunately dragged into the difficulty, is one of the best citizens of Joliet, a gentleman of large business, and one in whom the public have every confidence, and for whom every one entertains the greatest respect.

The investigation formally opened this evening, your reporter being first on the stand. He testified in general terms to the truthfulness of the allegations so far made against the management, and produced, under protest, a part of the above documentary evidence.

Another witness was called, but refused to testify before the Board for private reasons.

How much further the investigation will be pushed has not been decided. It is evident that some radical changes are in prospect in the institution.

The subordinate war broke out afresh to-day in the filing of a complaint against Deputy-Warden Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," which had not been given in this city before since the days of the old Opera House, was the attraction at Hooley's Theatre last night. Pleasant memories of the opera, joined to frequent good reports of it, brought together a large audience. Nearly every seat was filled, and the standing-room was in demand. The audience was enthusiastic enough. Encores were the rule rather than the exception. The story of the opera everybody knows to be the familiar one of "The Colleen Bawn." Miss Kellogg's interpolated song in the first act, "The Pretty Girl Milking a Cow," was brilliantly executed and warmly received, though the orchestra was a little off at the beginning. "The Cruiskeen Lawn," which immediately followed, was badly done; it received an encore, of course. The fault was with Mr. Allen, who was notably not strong enough either to play or sing the part of *Myles na Copaleen*. Miss Kellogg was again at her best in *Eily's* song in the second act, "I'm Alone." Mr. Carleton did effective work in this act as *Danny Mann*. His make-up was excellent, leaving no traces of the noble *Count de Luna*. Both the singing and the acting of the part were highly creditable. Mr. Joseph Maas as *Hardress Creegan* was generally acceptable. His singing of "Eily Mavourneen" was very beautiful, as was also the working-up of the air into the grand finale of the opera. Mr. Peakes did well what he had to do as *Father Tom*; Mrs. Seguin as *Ann Chute* was good; Miss Montague as *Mrs. Cregan*, showed her want of familiarity with the stage, but compensated for it by her singing. The opera as a whole was not the most successful that the troupe has produced here; we fancy it might go off better after several careful rehearsals. "Maritana" will be given this evening.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

The Frank Frayne Rifle Team are occupying this theatre. They appear in a sensational play called "Si Slocum," supported by a dramatic company. There is a good deal of shooting in the play, and some of it is very remarkable. The hero, Mr. Frayne himself, splits an apple placed on his wife's head, at a distance of 10 to 20 paces. The shot is made over the shoulder backwards.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Rignold appeared as usual last night, showing no signs of a desperate conflict with the Captain of the supers or any of his army. The play went off smoothly. We hope it will be patronized through the week, as it deserves to be. The opportunity to see "Henry V." is one that should not be lost by any one who has a taste for Shakespeare.

HOOLEY'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A letter received in this city from Mr. W. H. Crane, stage manager of the Hooley Comedy Company, says: "The Hooley Company will appear in Chicago at Hooley's the first Monday in April." O'Neill, Crane, Buckley, and Misses Hawthorne and Katie Mabey, etc., will come. The company are now at Sacramento.

CRIME.

LYNCHED.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—The *Appeal* says last Thursday night a body of disguised men took four negroes from jail at Friar's Point, Miss., and shot them to death. The mob reached the town soon after dark, and compelled the jailer, Maj. Alcor, to surrender the jail keys, which were in the Court-House safe. The mob then entered the jail, and unlocked the cells in which were confined four desperate negroes, Jim Stokes, Bob Young, Carey Irwin, and Tom Pugh. The prisoners were quickly tied and then taken a mile from town and riddled with bullets. There were fifty or sixty men in the mob, half of them being negroes. The men were quite hasty, yet sure in their work, and as soon as they had tied the prisoners hurried them out on the Sheriff Ridge road, where they were riddled with bullets and left. Jim Stokes, one of the negroes murdered, burned a gin belonging to Mr. Branch in Coohams County, on the night of Jan. 7, having six weeks before robbed a man on the road. Bob Young was thought to have been engaged with Stokes in a number of robberies. Carey Irwin had committed a number of robberies and stabbed a man in an effort to kill him. Tom Pugh was guilty of arson and robbing, and had burned Capt. Howard Stavel's gin and stables, thirteen horses and mules being burned in the stables.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—Information from Tiptop Station, on the L., P. & S. W. R. R., conveys the intelligence that an unknown negro was hanged there Sunday night by a mob for outraging a respectable young white woman.

SPRINGFIELD INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—In the District Court, indictments were returned against J. W. Thompson for passing counterfeit money; Thomas G. Ord, for attempting to pass counterfeit money; John Sharee, for violation of the Internal Revenue law; Louis Rushman, for violation of the Revenue law; George Ratz, for violation of the Revenue law; Richard W. Mills, for overcharge in obtaining a pension; A. J. Edmondson, for embezzlement of letters containing money; Benjamin Magee, for robbing a Post-Office; Nelson Driggs, for counterfeiting; Mrs. Driggs, for counterfeiting; Nicholas Stadtfeldt, for counterfeiting; Mrs. Stadtfeldt, for counterfeiting; Charles Stadtfeldt, for counterfeiting; Nick Laug, for counterfeiting. Edmondson, who was Postmaster at Noble, at once pleaded guilty to embezzling letters, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. The Grand Jury have also indicted—the same to be reported to Court to-morrow—Aaron Neal and Colvin Moore, members of the Franklin County Ku Klux. These are to be made test cases as to Federal jurisdiction, and it is not thought that Judge Treat will take jurisdiction, he being of the opinion that Gov. Beveridge should have exhausted the State law before invoking Federal interference.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Jan. 17.—Last night the hardware store of J. L. Davis was robbed of over $500 worth of goods. To-day a boy named William Ire was arrested for the crime, which he admitted. The officers are now looking for his accomplices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 17.—Quite an excitement was occasioned here this morning over the news that Post's jewelry store had been broken into and robbed of about $1,500 worth of jewelry, consisting of watches, chains, and other small articles. It appears that Mr. Post a few days ago lost the key to his safe, since which time he has kept his stock of jewelry in the show-cases. After entering through a window, the thieves had nothing to do but collect the valuables and depart. No arrests have as yet been made.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Joaquin Coranza, a native of the Philippine Islands, was arrested this morning for shooting at Raphael Gonzales with intent to kill. Coranza was arrested, and, upon being taken to the station-house, informed the officers that he had murdered his wife last night, because she had entered into a plot with Gonzales and a Mexican to rob him and go to Spain. The police went to Coranza's room, where they found the body of Coranza's wife on the bed. The weapon used by the murderer was a shoemaker's knife.

The *Times'* Alexandria, La., correspondent reports the murder of Tom Barrett at Pineville by a United States soldier, E. A. Fordham, of Ohio, and the mortal wounding of Fordham by Barrett's brother.

THREE-CARD MONTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The Legislature is the war-path of the three-card-monte fellows. A bill has been introduced in both Houses to suppress them. It gives railroad conductors, railroad, steamboat, and stage-coach agents, hotel-keepers, managers of fairs, and exhibition-officers, power to arrest without a warrant all three card-monte men, and turn them over to the nearest magistrate. It also makes the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and all other Courts co-extensive with the limits of the State, for the purposes of the law. The penalty of conviction is the Penitentiary.

KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen of Massillon, O., a member of the City Council, was shot and instantly killed yesterday by his wife. She states that the act was committed in self-defense, as her husband was approaching her to cut her throat with a razor. It is thought by many to have been a premeditated affair. The Coroner's verdict was that "Richardson came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by his wife, Emily Richardson."

THE AU SABLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 17.—The examination of Daniel Sullivan and Charles Riker at Lows, charged by H. Farrington, who turned State's evidence, with the murder of William Stewart, at Au Sable, Oct. 26, closed Saturday night, and the defendants were acquitted. It is believed that Farrington perjured himself.

LITTLE ROCK MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—George Spencer was to-day arrested for killing Harriet McRea in a scuffle last Monday. He caught her by the hair and broke her neck across the back of the chair in which she was sitting. She lived a week, and died last night from asphyxia.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 17.—Deputy-Sheriff Sprague, of Correctionville, was attacked about 12 o'clock Friday night by five ruffians, but succeeded in putting them to flight. He received a severe cut in the arm and a broken finger.

THE HANGING OF THE CRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17.—Gov. Glenn was in town to-day, and was shown the petition to commute Marshall Crain's sentence to imprisonment for life, but declined to act in the premises.

UNEASY INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—A body of Omaha Indians, numbering nearly 1,000, were discovered by scouts near Buffalo Station, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, early yesterday morning. Word was at once sent to Fort Wallace, and a detachment of cavalry sent out in pursuit of them. When the Indians were caught up with they told the officer that they were simply going on a buffalo-hunt. Many of them were in war-paint and costume, and, as they had left their Reservation without orders, they were ordered back by the troops. They refused to go at first, but, when the officer ordered his men to charge, they thought better of it, and turned about. It is thought they were trying to get north and attack a large body of Sioux who are on a buffalo-hunt on the Upper Republican River.

SENATOR CAMERON, OF WISCONSIN.

An Abortive Plot to Belittle His Abilities and Services.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Because Mr. Cameron was elected by the Legislature of Wisconsin to displace Matt H. Carpenter as Senator from this State, the Carpenter press has been unceasing in its attacks on Senator Cameron, and language has been exhausted to construct sentences sufficiently mean to express the contemptible sentiments of the small minds of the writers. Lately, the funny men between them elaborated a joke of a stupendous character. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* and Chicago *Times*, of course, ringing the most changes, nothing less, in fact, than discussing the proper course to fill the vacancy in the representation of the State in the Senate, meaning that Cameron is a nonentity. Now, the fact is that Mr. Cameron is faithful to all his constituents, replying promptly to all business. He goes to the Senate, not for the purpose of jobbing or preaching law, but to serve the State and nation as a law-maker. He can and is determined to serve the State zealously, and his place on the Committee on Commerce will be of great value to Wisconsin, as he is our only representative from Wisconsin on the Committee on Commerce. In former years the Hon. P. Sawyer rendered the State great service, and this labor will now fall on Senator Cameron. He will be ably seconded by Senator Howe. Milwaukee has asked and received $95,000 to complete the stone piers commenced this year; Racine wants a new light-house on her North Point; the interior of the State wants the Fox River improvement carried to completion, besides works at Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay, and on Fox River, and the Mississippi River. It might be well to ask where Senator Carpenter was when the River and Harbor bill was up in the closing hours of the Forty-third Congress? Had it not been for the vigilance of Senator Howe our harbors would have suffered badly, but all night long Senator Howe stood in his place, and the result was he saved the River and Harbor bill. A Senator who is faithful to his duties, and valuable as a Senator, need not make or spend the most of his time making speeches which it will take him the balance of his time to explain. Wisconsin will find Senator Cameron at his post at all times. It has been a byword that, for the past six years, Wisconsin has had only one Senator, but hereafter she will have two faithful Senators.

Senator Cameron was very favorably received at Washington, and the Senate assigned him to three of the most important committees, namely, Privileges and Elections, Claims, and Commerce. Being newly elected, he could not expect to be Chairman of any committee at this Congress. His first act was in response to a petition signed by a large number of the leading citizens of Racine, asking to have the shore light restored, which had been discontinued by order of the Lighthouse Board. He appeared before the Board, advocated the continuance of the light, and it was so ordered. He also readily responded when the citizens of Stevens Point asked to have a mail route established on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, giving it at once his prompt and energetic attention.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Boards of Trade—Hunger and Cold—Ecclesiastical Circular.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—A large number of delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade have arrived. The Executive Committee held a meeting to-night. The general meeting opens to-morrow. The National Board of Trade of the United States will be represented by ten members, with S. H. McCrea as the delegate from Chicago.

QUEBEC, Jan. 17.—The Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer of Quebec, has resigned his portfolio.

One thousand persons are reported in actual want in the suburbs of St. Sauvers, on the outskirts of this city.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham, N. B., has issued a letter to his priests advising them not to prevent parishioners taking advantage of the non-sectarian school act.

RELIGIOUS.

WHITTLE AND BLISS INVITED TO ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon at the Union Methodist Church in this city, on the subject of inviting Messrs. Whittle and Bliss to conduct the religious meetings which are to be inaugurated here on the 25th inst. Twenty-seven evangelical ministers were present, and thirty-two churches were represented, either by pastors or lay members. A Central Committee, consisting of 100 members, was appointed for the purpose of making all the financial and other arrangements. The Rink, a building capable of holding 5,000 people, has been secured. There is every promise of success for Whittle and Bliss.

THE FOND DU LAC BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 17.—John H. Brown, the lately-elected Bishop, of Cohoes, N. Y., delivered his first sermon at St. Paul's Church yesterday morning. Great satisfaction was expressed by all who heard him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The State Auditor and State Treasurer moved yesterday into the new Capitol building. Gov. Beveridge is expected home to-day.

Articles of association of the Star Auger Company of Chicago were yesterday filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $45,000, and the corporators are R. B. Palmer, Robert W. Meacham, and T. S. Price.

License to organize the Chicago Mercantile Publishing Company was yesterday issued to John F. Golding, O. W. Barclay, and E. B. Payne. The capital stock is $50,000, and the object is the publication of a daily and weekly commercial price current.

The *Daily Dispatch*, of Columbus, O., was yesterday sold to L. D. Myers, of Columbus, and W. D. Brickell, of Pittsburg, for $30,000. The parties take possession at once, and will continue the paper as a 3 cent afternoon daily, of independent politics.

LOGGING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 17.—Robert Miller, cutting logs for G. W. Saxmith in the woods near Lake Winnebago, was killed by a falling tree, and brought here for interment to-day.

Reclaiming the Plain of Marathon.

London Athenæum.

The famous Plain of Marathon has been drained with complete success by M. Souizo. The Ephemeris takes occasion to remark that this will effect a modification in the topography of Attica. In effect the existence of the marsh explains the defeat of the Persian army by one ten times less numerous. The Persians, incumbered by forces which could only hinder one another during the action, were helpless when victory was declared for the Athenians. Between the sea and the marsh they were completely blocked in, and the retreat soon transformed itself into a total and bloody rout. One thousand five hundred hectares of good land have been obtained by the drainage, and the inhabitants will be saved from the fevers that have hitherto periodically attacked them.

"HEAL THYSELF."

The "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1.50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents or sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of price. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Lafayette Daily Courier.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people; and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this great work of his life.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF
THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MR. C. D. HESS, Director.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, last appearance of the favorite American Prima Donna, MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, in her charming role of

MARITANA.

In the beautiful opera of that name; the cast also comprising the distinguished lyrics are Mrs. SEGUIN, Messrs. CONLY, HAMILTON, SEGUIN, and WM. CASTLE. Mr. S. BEHRENS, Conductor.

Wednesday—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Kellogg). Thursday—ERNANI (Van Zandt). Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG—MIGNON. KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY. By desire of the hundreds who were unable to obtain seats on Friday last, MARTHA will be given for the Matinee. Saturday Night BOHEMIAN GIRL (Van Zandt).

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, $2.00; Gallery, 75 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT AND MATINEES.
The Greatest Show in America.
House crowded to dome. Standing room only. An Immense Bill. TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
A GREAT STAR OLIO
AND
EACH ARTIST IS A STAR.
DEN THOMPSON,
The Inimitable Yankee Comedian.
See descriptive bills for full resume of the greatest programme ever offered to the playgoers of Chicago.
THIS TUESDAY LADIES' NIGHT.
Secure your seats at once.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCHUYLER COLFAX. Union Park Church, TO-NIGHT.
GRAND ORATION, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."
"Organ Overture." PROF. LOUIS FALK.
"Huntsman's Song." QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE.
"How they saved St. Michaels." JESSIE COUTHOUI.
RESERVED SEATS, only 50c., Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

FARWELL HALL.

LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT, NO. 6.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.
LAST AND BEST.
GRAND COSTUME CONCERT BY THE
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD
CONCERT COMPANY.
Admission, $1, including reserved seat. Tickets for sale at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Week Last Week
Of the Gorgeous Shakespearean Spectacle
HENRY V.
Every night this week and Saturday Matinee at half-past 1. Friday—Benefit of GEORGE RIGNOLD.
Next Week—The youthful and charming actress Miss MINNIE PALMER, in an exciting and romantic drama, LAUGHING EYES.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

Grand Greco-Roman Wrestling Match for $1,000. BIGAL AND CALTERON, Champion Wrestlers, will appear on Saturday evening, Jan. 22.
Doors open at 7. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1.50. Sale of reserved seats will open on Monday, at the Hall Box-office.

THE COLISEUM.

Every Evening this week the Wonderful and Marvelous
GARETTA TROUPE,
The ROBINSON FAMILY, PATTI ROSA, and BOB SCOTT, and a number of the old favorites.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

549 and 551 Broadway, New York,

Publish This Day:

I.

A New Volume of the International Scientific Series.

THE NATURE OF LIGHT,

With a General Account of Physical Optics. By Dr. Eugene Lommel. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

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III.

THE COTTON STATES,

In the Spring and Summer of 1875. By Charles Nordhoff, author of "California for Health," etc., "Politics for Young Americans," etc. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price, 50 cents.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I respectfully offer you a report on the political and industrial condition of several of the Southern States, the result of an exploration made by me during the spring and summer of the present year, at the request of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the New York *Herald*. The facts collected here seem to me likely to interest you, which, I sincerely believe, have failed to make the people of the Southern States contented, chiefly because, in your exalted position, it was unfortunately difficult for you to know the real condition of those States, which has rapidly and continually changed from year to year of your Administration. Had you been able to examine them for yourself in 1874-'75, as you did in 1865, I cannot doubt that your Southern policy would in very many particulars have been different from what it has been; for it is your duty, as it doubtless is your wish, to secure the liberties and increase the prosperity, contentment, and happiness of all your fellow-citizens. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES NORDHOFF.
Alpine, Bergen County, New Jersey, September, 1875.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*10:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
b Madison & River Express	9:00 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:40 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. † Saturday and Sunday Ex. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS
and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	12:00 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:30 p. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	8:40 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:30 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	*8:30 a. m.	*5:40 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:25 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	*4:10 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*6:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:30 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	*8:1. a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	*5:05 a. m.	5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. ‖ Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 121 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	8:35 a. m.	‖ 9:00 a. m.
Accommodation	*3:10 p. m.	*12:20 p. m.
Evening Express	‖ 5:40 p. m.	‖ 9:10 p. m.

‖Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

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PA..... .... Saturday, Feb. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. S........ marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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JOHN BRAMALL, 3,500 tons, Feb. 23, at 1 p. m.
J. B. WALKER, 3,700 tons, March 2., at 1 p. m.
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SPAIN, 4,871 tons ...... Saturday, Jan. 2., at 7 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, 3,676 tons ...... Thursday, Jan. 2., at 11 a. m.
DENMARK, 3,724 tons ...... Saturday, Jan. 2., at 7 a. m.
HOLLAND, 3,847 tons ...... Thursday, Feb. 3, at 10 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Schuyler Colfax arrived yesterday, and may be found at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. D. P. Hathaway, of the Grand Pacific, has been appointed Notary Public. The need of such an office has been felt as an accommodation to guests.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 42 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 48; 3 p. m., 53; 8 p. m., 48.

Mrs. Dominick Kelley, residing at the corner of May and Sixteenth streets, while out walking Sunday evening, fell in a defective sidewalk in the vicinity, and had her left arm broken, besides sustaining other severe injuries.

Mrs. J. M. Colbath, residing at No. 26 Marshfield avenue, while out driving yesterday afternoon, was thrown from her buggy at the corner of Lake and South Water streets, and received injuries which, it is feared, will prove quite serious.

The Chicago Barge Club met at the Tremont last night and considered the question of a grand reunion tea-party to be given some time near the last of February. Time and place were not fully decided upon. All reports say that it will be an elegant affair.

At a meeting held Sunday by the Ladies' Society "Sisters of B'nai Abraham," it was resolved to give a theatrical representation on the night of Purimfeast, the same to wind up with a ball. The proceeds are to apply to the building-fund of a school-house and Synagogue in the southwest part of this city.

The local representative of the Pittsburg Gas Company, which is now seeking admission into the city, yesterday stated to a reporter that he had been informed that it would cost him $50,000 to get a charter through the Council. Here is matter for investigation. The Grand Jury has adjourned, so it devolves on the Council to take the matter up and vindicate itself.

When a man changes his boarding-house he should look well to the number of the house. Saturday a young man engaged board in a house on West Washington street, not over a mile from May, where every house in the block is alike, and all occupied as boarding-houses. Saturday evening he went to the theatre, having obtained a night-key previously, but not noticing the number of the house. He also forgot to ascertain his landlady's name. About midnight he was found disconsolately looking for his new home. He approached a stranger, and asked him where he (the young man) lived. He said he resided in the block, but forgot which house, and said emphatically "That this a very awkward position to be in, I assure you." Fortunately he found a fellow boarder about 1 a. m. who recognized him, and he was duly let in to his new abode.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street, held a meeting last evening at their church rooms for the purpose of receiving the monthly mission reports and to listen to an address to be delivered by Mrs. J. H. Rea, of the Woman's Board of Missions. The gathering was a large one. The report of the Secretary for the month showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. It represented that the Society had since its organization (last April), established a permanent missionary station in India, and was contemplating the founding of another shortly. Mrs. Rea was then introduced and stated her experiences.

THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury in the Criminal Court yesterday morning returned thirty-five new indictments, which are classified as follows: Larceny, 21; burglary, 2; selling mortgaged property, 1; aiding prisoner, 1; escape, 1; forgery, 2; assault, 6; failing to pay over money, 1; malicious mischief, 1. These, added to the twenty six indictments returned by the jury several days ago, make seventy-one all told. The jury also returned twenty-four "no bills," and presented the following resolution concerning the Jail:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of Cook County be respectfully requested to have the County Jail thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed at as early a period as possible, and that a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the said Board of Commissioners.

Upon the presentment of the indictments, Judge McAllister discharged the jury, and ordered that a new petit jury be impaneled to act during the latter half of the present term. A new venire was also issued for another Grand Jury.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

A number of gentlemen assembled in the Sherman House club-rooms last evening for the purpose of organizing a First Ward Republican Club. Mr. S. D. Haskell called the meeting to order, stated the object in view, and spoke quite at length upon the subject of reform in politics. Mr. L. L. Colburn was called to the chair, and Mr. A. J. McDuffee appointed Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed,—Messrs. S. D. Haskell, George Kimbark, W. S. Carver, J. J. McGill, and Washington Libby,—who prepared the following list of officers: President, L. L. Colburn; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Knickerbocker, H. F. Lewis, Simeon W. King, W. Libby, Thomas Wickersham, and Louis Haas; Secretary, W. J. Brown; Treasurer, W. S. Carver; Executive Committee, W. A. Montgomery, G. M. Kimbark, J. J. McGill, James George, and S. D. Haskell. The report of the Committee was not acted upon, but will be considered at the next meeting.

Considerable discussion arose as to what name the Club should have, whether it should cooperate with the Republican Central Club, and whether it should unite with the present Club of the First Ward. It was decided to sail under Republican colors, that the Club should co-operate with the Republican party, and should unite if possible with the aforesaid Club. The meeting last night being considered informal, and simply preparatory, a general feeling of indecision prevailed, and another meeting will be held Thursday night at 8 p. m. in the Republican headquarters, when more efficient measures will be taken for a permanent organization.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home was held last evening at the Home on West Madison street for the purpose of receiving reports of the officers and holding the annual election. Dr. H. Hitchcock presided, and H. C. Morey officiated as Secretary. Owing to the recent adjournment of the annual meeting, at which the regular reports were offered, and there being nothing of importance to be considered except the election of officers, that was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Dr. N. S. Davis, President; L. L. Bond, A. G. Warner, and C. J. Hull, Vice-Presidents; Henry C. Morey, Secretary; C. N. Holden, Treasurer; Dr. N. S. Davis, H. C. Morey, W. B. Bateman, C. G. Hoyman, and W. W. Warren, Executive Committee.

Resolutions of regret on the death of Joseph L. Drake, one of the original founders of the Home, and M. L. Varney, one of the Board of Directors, were adopted. Resolutions expressive of the Board's appreciation of the labors of officers who served during the past year, also changing the time of the quarterly meetings to the third Tuesday after the third Monday in April, July, October, and January, after which the meeting adjourned. The formal opening of the Home will take place Thursday morning, and continue through the day.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the County Board yesterday afternoon, reported in another column, that body rescinded its previous action in adopting Mr. Egan's first plan, and in lieu thereof adopted his compromise plan. This leaves the Court-House muddle a little less mixed than before, as the Council a week ago last night adopted Tilley's compromise. It should be understood that these plans vary but slightly, as has been stated before in THE TRIBUNE, and, if the architects will only get together and work, they can easily make them jibe, which it is hoped they will do, and thus remove this peculiarly mixed-up muddle from the eyes of the public.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Tilley and Egan hold a conference with the Board of Public Works, to talk about the plans.

SELLING A CHURCH.

May 13, 1871, the Reformed Presbyterian Church congregation, needing funds, through its Trustees made a mortgage to Mr. Moses Shira for $5,000 on its edifice and property, located at the northeast corner of May and Fulton streets. This church seems to have had a very precarious existence. The Reformed Presbyterians left it, and then the Methodists occupied the building for some time, to be succeeded by the Adventists, now worshiping on Green street. The interest on the mortgage was not paid, and suit for foreclosure brought. A sale was ordered, and yesterday the property was offered at auction at the Adams street entrance to the City-Hall, Mr. Shira buying it in for $5,893.50, which is about the amount of money due him, including interest and expenses.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

The fourth annual report of the Inspectors of the House of Correction has just been submitted. Following is a summary:

After expressing gratification that the general business depression has not affected the financial interest of the Bridewell, that the labor has been productive, and the mortality small, the Inspectors say:

The cash expenditures of the Department, payable from the general fund of the city, for the year, have been $52,307.05. There has been received in cash and paid to the City Comptroller, and credited to the same fund, the sum of $38,4[illegible]8.83. There has been paid, also, for material, etc., used in construction, during the same time, $3,605.19,—which moneys have added to the permanent value of the property of the city to an amount far in excess of the expenditures, as in its use valuable improvements have been made to the buildings and grounds of the institution by the labor of prisoners employed in the improvements.

The prison was placed under its present management on the 15th day of January, 1872, and has now completed its fourth year's history. Prior to that date, no income had been received from the prison of the city, and for the expenditures of the department the city received no return. During the four years there has been many improvements made at the institution, by the erection of buildings, walls, and other work, by prison labor, at slight cost for material only, and the general appearance of the institution bears evidence that good use has been made of the money expended and of the labor of its inmates. The money received at the institution and paid into the general fund of the city during that time aggregates $1[illegible]1,705.10.

We give the following summary of prisoners received during the years:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
Males	4,945	4,536	4,033	3,211	16,725
Females	1,455	1,398	1,438	1,392	5,683
Total	6,400	5,934	5,471	4,603	22,408

The total number of rations was 604,854; the cost of material for each ration was about 8.48 cents, an aggregate of $52,292.23. Prior to 1872, the city paid for dieting its prisoners 23 cents per ration; at which price the cost would have been to the city, for the above, an aggregate of $139,116.42, or a loss of $86,834 14, in dieting its prisoners only.

During the summer season nearly our entire male labor was employed at brick-making and at chair-seating. The receipts for brick sold were $14,061.26, and we have outstanding and uncollected $9,715.28, some of which, owing to unforeseen financial embarrassments, may not be collected in full. There was also received for labor of prisoners, $2,822.53; for ice sold, $350; balances collected, $2,403.85; barrels and other sundries, $148.46; boarding prisoners, $6,033.70; and for executions collected, $2,159.

The Inspectors conclude by asking for the improvement of Twenty-sixth street and by praising the discipline and food at the prison.

Superintendent Felton in his report says:

There were in prison Jan. 1, 1875, 305 males and 84 females; received during the year, 3,211 males and 1,392 females,—a total during the year of 4,992 prisoners. There were discharged during the year 4,62[illegible]; leaving, Dec. 31, 1875, 295 males and 63 females,—358 in all. Ages—9 to 15 years inclusive, 265; 15 to 20 years inclusive, 1,070; 21 to 40 inclusive, 2,531; 40 to 50 years, 545; 50 to 60 years, 143; 60 to 80 years, 41. Color—White, 4,331; black, 272. Married, 1,590; single, 3,013; have children, 1,574; read and write, 461. Born in United States, 2,263; in foreign countries, 2,340. Of the 2,263 who were native-born, only 854 were of native-born parents. Of 1,335 prisoners who were 20 years old and under, only 211 had native-born white parents.

The Superintendent also spoke at length of the character of the labor at the prison, the necessity of widening Twenty-sixth street, the permanent improvements at the institution, the necessity of erecting a female prison, and the causes of crime.

The City Physician also submits his report, in which he calls attention to the number of persons of unsound mind who are at the Bridewell, and for whom some provision should be made elsewhere.

ALLEGED PARENTAL CRUELTY.

STATEMENT OF THE NEIGHBORS.

A case of alleged parental cruelty was yesterday brought to the attention of THE TRIBUNE, and a reporter was detailed to work it up, and make a thorough investigation. The place designated is at No. 55 West Indiana street, corner of Union. An Italian named Vandella keeps a fruit and confectionery store there, in connection with a beer and ice-cream saloon. The neighborhood is a squalid one, being inhabited mostly by a very poor class of laboring people. Vandella, however, is well-to-do, apparently. He has a clean place, and it is neatly fitted up. He is the father of a large family,—six or seven children,—among whom, unfortunately, is a simpleton, aged about 23 years, and who is known in the neighborhood as the

"ITALIAN CRAZY BOY."

He is harmless, but his speech is defective, and he is not readily understood. He is quite willing to work, but is of that class of unfortunates who are unable to shift for themselves. This youth, if the neighbors tell the truth, and they agreed in their stories, has been made the victim of fearful abuse. For a long time past the family, from the father and mother down to the youngest child, have, so the neighbors say, been in the habit of beating this boy. Several months ago one of the neighbors saw him take the young man and

KICK HIM DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS,

and when he got to the bottom he kicked him again, so that he was unable to rise. At other times, the neighbors say, the family drove him out of the house. When the weather was bitter cold, they compelled him to leave their shelter, almost naked, and he slept on the roof of an adjoining house. His feet have been frozen, and during the very coldest weather he has had nothing but pantaloons and a little coat for clothing,—no shirt and no stockings, and sometimes no shoes. Woodsheds have been his shelter, sometimes, from the bitter winds. During all these days the father repulsed him when he came to ask for food, and beat him, so the people next door say, till

HIS FACE AND ARMS BLED,

and kicked and cuffed him till he cried and pleaded for mercy. The boy went to the neighbors' houses, where he found shelter sometimes and food always. One family kept him hidden from the father for eight days. When the latter found out where he was, he took him away and beat him. At another time, a family had to hide him in a closet to save him from his father's wrath, and there he was kept and fed two days. At still another time he had to sleep under the board sidewalk, having no other shelter. Abuse seems to be his lot. The neighbors have pleaded with and threatened the father; they have begged him to quit abusing the young man, but all to no avail. Sometimes they have been

COMPELLED TO INTERFERE

in the unfortunate's behalf. The neighbors seem to be afraid of the Italian, and therefore have never notified the police. Saturday night the young man got such a terrible beating that his agonizing cries and shouts for help alarmed the neighbors, who compelled the assailant to stop, and threatened to invoke the law against him.

VANDELLA'S SON.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited Vandella's saloon. He was not at home, but an uncouth and rough son of his, aged about 17 years, had charge of the saloon and store. He was ugly and impudent, and when the reporter asked him the name of his father he refused to give it. He refused to say anything until he had seen his parents. The reporter then walked out, when the youth went for his mother, who came out, but the news-hunter had no conversation with her, her style being almost too demonstrative, apparently, to warrant an interview.

The case, in view of the statements made by people in the vicinity, deserves investigation by the police. The boy has not been seen since Saturday night.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

TRYING THE TWENTIETH WARD JUDGES.

The first case called before Judge McAllister in the Criminal Court yesterday was that of Henry Sexton, Theodore Asmus, and J. G. Green, charged with the perpetration of fraud and neglect of duty while acting in the capacity of judges at the Twentieth Ward at the last municipal election. Some difficulty was experienced in securing a jury to try the case, as the counsel for the defense were exceedingly discriminating in their selections. The main objection to the greater number of the challenged jurors was that they were Republicans, and were not competent to render an impartial verdict. In this manner several venires were exhausted.

The Court at last succeeded in finding twelve men who did not propose to allow themselves to be politically prejudiced in their deliberations. The case was conducted on the side of the prosecution by State's Attorney Reed and Col. Van Arman, A. S. Trude and Mr. O'Brien attended to the interests of Mr. Sexton, and Mr. William Vocke was retained in behalf of Mr. Asmus. Henry H. Green, one of the defendants, has not as yet been apprehended, as he cannot be found. The general supposition is that Green has left town in order to escape a possible conviction.

THE EVIDENCE

elicited by the examination of the several witnesses simply corroborated the facts of the case as given in detail in the columns of THE TRIBUNE at the time of the election.

The first witness sworn was Mr. John A. Wood, a resident of the Twentieth Ward. This gentleman stated that on the day of the election he acted as a challenger for the Republican party; that his first application to be admitted to the polling-rooms was acceded to by the judges. As soon, however, as he began to remonstrate with the judges for receiving votes in an irregular manner, he was roughly ordered to leave the room, and, refusing to do this, was forcibly ejected by an officer.

Counsel for defense asked the witness upon what authority he had demanded admittance to the polling-rooms. Witness was unable to give any authority for his actions; he had simply been advised by several of the principal Republicans of the ward to act in the capacity of challenger, and had done so.

At this point the question was raised by Mr. O'Brien as to the legality of a man's actions in pursuing the course which Mr. Atwater had taken. Mr. O'Brien was of the opinion that a person, to act as challenger at an election, must be duly authorized to act by a political caucus or club. The law on this point was found to be quite broad, and the Judge stated that he was not able to pass upon the matter without mature consideration. Mr. Atwater was kept on the stand for fully an hour. His testimony was somewhat contradictory.

MR. J. S. RUMSEY,

also a resident of the ward, was the next witness sworn. He testified that several times on election day he had witnessed the refusal of the judges to allow any but Republican voters to be challenged, and that the judges had allowed votes to be deposited by voters who, to his special knowledge, were not residents of the ward.

George W. Bittenger corroborated the testimony of Mr. Rumsey.

Philip Van Patten, who acted as ticket-peddler at the precinct and ward in question, had also witnessed several votes cast by persons who did not reside in the ward. He heard Mr. Atwater call the attention of the judges to this fact, but they paid no attention to his words.

The Court then adjourned till this morning. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

WEST SIDE TAX-PAYERS.

ANOTHER CLUB ORGANIZED.

A small number of West Side tax-payers, known as the Injunction Club, gathered together last evening in Parlor 17, Gault House, to tell the old story of onerous and unequal personal taxation, and to endeavor to take some action looking to relief through the courts.

Frank W. Glossop occupied the chair, and H. C. Kline was Secretary. Mr. Maybee, from the Committee on Subscription reported that they had not gotten any money or subscribers since last meeting. He said that they had united to get an injunction jointly and thus save expenses. The Secretary stated that he had 132 names on the roll.

The Chair explained the probable cost, Mr. Maybee having stated that it would cost but about $2 a head if they had a hundred cases. The question of fees was discussed, when it was stated that the Court fees for injunctions would be at least $10 in each case.

Mr. McGowan, from the Finance Committee, stated that he objected to taking in the whole West Side and fighting for them. He believed in five or six joining to fight the extortionate taxes.

Mr. Jacobs stated that the object was to get a reform in making assessments in the future.

Mr. McGowan thought that those who did not come and pay their share should be left out.

Some other talk ensued, during which the Chair stated Kramer's action at the last meeting, which was, he said, to get hold of the money of the Club, and, failing in that, he had branded the Club as a fraud.

Mr. Hendrickson wanted to know what benefit was to be derived from fighting the tax—whether a rebate could be made.

The Chair stated that where the taxes were exorbitant, he thought a rebate could be obtained from the courts.

Mr. Maybee moved that they at once proceed to raise the money for legal procedure, and thus prepare to fight the matter in the courts.

This resolution evoked considerable discussion. Mr. Mosely moved to amend, and fix the sum to be raised at $300.

Mr. McGowan thought they should at once see to raising the money.

The Chair moved that notice be sent each member who had signed his name to the Club-roll, and he be requested to pay $15 within forty-eight hours, in order to raise the necessary funds, and in case of failure to do so, to be dropped from the rolls.

Mr. Mosely's resolution was then passed. He stated that he had put the resolution merely as a test, to see if they were in earnest. He moved that the Secretary be instructed to address each person who had signed the roll, and request him, by postal card, to come to a future meeting, and there the amount to be assessed would be fixed. The motion was carried.

Mr. Mosely then moved for a committee of three to confer with attorneys. Carried. Messrs. Masselwhite, McGowan, and Mosely were chosen.

Finances then occupied the attention of the Club, when it was shown that $34.50 had been paid in, and $10 spent. The meeting then adjourned till Friday evening, at the same place, when the Club will be reorganized.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association met yesterday morning.

The Rev. Mr. Hurd read an interesting paper on the subject of "Church Taxation," taking the affirmative side of the question. The ministers present, without an exception, indorsed the paper, showing that the Presbyterian clergy of Chicago favor the taxation of church property.

After some remarks had been made on the above subject, the election of Chairman and Secretary occurred. The result of the balloting was the election of the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, of the Eighth Church, as Chairman, and the Rev. J. H. Walker as Secretary, both to serve for the next six months.

The subject for discussion was then called up. The question, "How Shall We Make Our Members More Conscientious, Especially in Regard to Amusements?" was taken up by the Rev. Mr. Barrett, who led in the discussion. The hour for adjournment having arrived, the subject was ordered to be continued at the next meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS.

At the Baptist meeting the Committee appointed to examine into the workings and condition of the Bethel Home reported favorably upon the object of inspection, the report being adopted and a formal recommendation of the Bethel work being concurred in.

The movement of the Baptist laymen to form a social union was formally granted the pledged co-operation of the pastors.

W. W. Everts then presented an essay on the subject of "Church Architecture." Such a variance of opinion existed, and so much interest in that part of the discussion which touched on church extravagance was manifest, that it was decided to continue the discussion at the second meeting of next month.

The subject of consideration at the next meeting will be that of "Church Letters," and a consultation will be held concerning the best modes of receiving and dismissing members.

THE METHODISTS.

At the Methodist meeting the special subject of discussion was the question, "Do the churches make men conscientious in moral conduct?" Dr. Jutkins, by appointment, acted as leader, and was followed by Dr. Miller. The discussion was furthered by Messrs. Youker, Jewett, Parkhurst, Tiffany, Spencer, and Bishop Harris. It being impossible to get at a satisfactory answer to the query under discussion it was decided to continue the same at the next Monday's meeting.

LOCAL LETTERS.

TOUCHING TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—I desire to reply to the smoker who, present at the Ladies' Temperance Union in Farwell Hall, held some evenings ago, heard one of them remark upon "the filthy habit of using tobacco," and, considering it an uncharitable and unwarrantable onslaught upon those of his ilk, took umbrage thereat, and proceeded to question if any higher tribunal can be found than his very numerous associates, who are, of course, all that is refined, cultured, cleanly, and fastidious. Now, these refined and cultivated ladies who are seeking to improve the morals of society certainly constitute, with all their sex, the only discriminating tribunal; for it is mainly in their society that smokers most do congregate, and it is surely owing to their extreme delicacy and refined sensibility that they allow such the entree to their parlors.

A person who is not a lover of tobacco, entering a parlor, or dining-room, on the street, in the horse-cars, in offices and stores, almost everywhere, has his senses assailed by this odious, penetrating, and rancorous odor. Hardly an individual one meets but smokes a cigar or meerschaum; his apparel is impregnated, his hair, beard—all—all full of tobacco smoke. Now, since ladies, as a general rule, are extremely nervous and sensitive, is it not a clear imposition to thrust one's self, clad in all these horrible vapors, into their presence?

If tobacco smoke has a nauseating effect upon most persons, what grievous wrong, then, what abuse of our privileges, what decline from the dignity and honor of a true gentleman, that we maintain an evil habit in spite of the protests of the very ones whom we pretend to delight in and honor! And yet so common is this vice that men will smoke and seem to consider that to it they have a right.

Let any one observe the enormous quantity of tobacco manufactured into this use; and that nearly every inhabitant in all the land smokes and chews, and, since it being a vice, let me inquire, Can this redound to the honor and glory of the human race? No one will deny that tobacco often produces that fearful disease, cancer of the mouth; nor that it dries up the glands, because of the constant expectoration. Surely the Almighty never designed the mouth for such a vile purpose. The glands, robbed of this natural saliva, crave moisture. The tobacco being full of poisonous additions is very stimulating, and the result is that the throat causes a perennial demand on "the bar" for drinks.

Is it not time, is it not charitable and warrantable, for our dear lady friends to interfere, who are the conservators of our manhood, recognized in the age of chivalry by all true knights, to decide in every manly achievement? Is this slavery to continue? How are we to condemn this cruel and relentless evil? Is it not an evil that certainly, but insidiously, undermines the health, depletes the pockets, and from the one degree of smoking passes to the other degree of drinking? The cultivation, manufacture, and use of tobacco is certainly an infringement of the moral law, for no one can affirm that it ever confers any benefit upon those who use it. It enervates the mind and enfeebles the body. In this city it is used to a shocking extent. Even little baby boys smoke cigars and chew tobacco, and so on up through the grades of Chicago life, even into the Chicago pulpit. Now, is this not a beautiful place for Moody and Sankey?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A PROSPECTIVE STINK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—There are some 500 or 600 tons of offal deposited in a pile near Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue, also other piles near there. The Trustees of the Town of Lake have been informed of this state of things, but their police said their was no cause of complaint. Hence they took no action in the matter. Complaint was made by another party, and the matter was referred to their Sanitary Committee, and still there is no action taken, and the offal is daily being deposited there and in the vicinity. It is understood that the city authorities sent a man to examine the locality, and that he too returned answer, "No cause of complaint," and now we want to appeal to the public and let them say if there is no cause of complaint, when there are from 500 to 1,000 tons of offal in that vicinity. Is it any wonder that the South Division is almost suffocated by the horrid smells? Is it any body's business to prevent it?

X.

THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in about $3,500 yesterday.

The Mayor was absent from his office nearly all day yesterday.

Water-rents yesterday were $1,593, and the City Collector turned over $5,672 to the City Treasurer.

Building-Inspector Bailey's deputies examined the public and private schools in the southwest portion of the city, and found no glaring defects in any of them. Several doors will have to swing according to the law, and the furnaces in a few schools were pronounced unsafe.

The case of ex-Sergt. Callahan, who has applied to be reinstated in his position, to which end an examination of his superior officers and subordinates was made, has been thought over by Marshal Goodell, who says that he cannot conscientiously grant the request.

City-Architect Tilley and County-Architect Egan will meet and consult with the Board of Public Works this afternoon, and will probably take steps toward the final settlement of the differences in opinions on Court-House plans. An amicable adjustment of all difficulties is looked for.

R. J. Rickey, stationkeeper at the Central Station, was yesterday promoted to the position on the detective staff made vacant by the removal of James M. Chapin. Stationkeeper Jordan, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station is transferred to the position made vacant by Rickey's promotion.

The Committee on Gas was called for yesterday afternoon, but, since only Ald. Quirk and Warren put in an appearance, no meeting was held. Ald. Jonas, the Chairman, had invited two patentees of gas-burners to be present, and they were on hand. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the absence of Ald. Jonas, as the Committee had been ordered to report last night to the Council on the burner subject, and upon a new time table for the lighting and extinguishing of the street lamps.

Not long ago Marshal Goodell made a requisition upon the State Government for Chicago's just allowance of arms to supply the police force in case of riot or serious disturbance. The Adjutant-General has written that the State has not gotten the necessary guns, and that the city will have to wait for some time. As it now stands only ninety guns are available, but the city is entitled to about 600. Gov. Beveridge called upon Marshal Goodell yesterday afternoon, and said that he could probably arrange it so that 200 rifles could be sent up immediately, and the rest when they can be procured from the Arsenal at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Goodell does not fear any immediate outbreak, but merely wants the police force in perfect condition.

Commissioner Wahl, of the Board of Public Works, is just now deeply interested in the matter of planting trees in the Lake-Front Park. But as there is no money on hand at present for such an object, the opportunity for a bargain will pass by unless money can be raised by private subscription to meet the expense; the investment to be paid back when the appropriations for the year are given to the Board. Trees measuring from 12 to 15 inches in circumference can now be purchased for $15, and smaller ones for $8; hence, Mr. Wahl sees that $2,500 will do much more in the line of improvement now than at any time hereafter. He is very anxious for those citizens living on Michigan avenue who would be immediately benefited by the trees to come forward and advance the money, which will be returned in a short time. He generously offers to head the list of subscribers with $100, and is hopeful that others will promptly follow suit.

CRIMINAL.

Detective McGariglo yesterday recovered $80 worth of pool-balls, stolen some days ago from Louis Linderman, No. 298 Clark street.

Early yesterday morning burglars entered the shop of W. F. Millager, at No. 196 South Halsted street, and stole 300 cigars and all the barber's utensils they could find about the place.

James Isaacs, of No. 120 North Halsted street, stayed out too late Sunday night, and when he sought his downy couch he found it not. Sneak thieves had entered by duplicate keys and carried off every vestige of it.

The printing-house of Ald. David W. Clark was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and 2,000 postal-cards and other odds and ends about the shop were carried off. Two weeks ago he suffered to the extent of $200, probably at the hands of the same men.

Justice Scully is unflinching in his persecution of West Division vagrants. Yesterday Kitty Murray got a fine of $10; Pat Walsh a month's food, shelter, and washing in the House of Correction, and "Squash" Cundingham and Aun Mooney cried over $25-fines, which they were unable to pay.

John and Barbara Veefurt imbibed so much crooked whisky yesterday that they also became crooked, and, swaggering down North avenue, they tried to make a wooden-headed policeman believe that he was crooked also, by trying to tribe him. His honesty was proof, and he marched the Veefurts to the station.

While down town yesterday afternoon Frank Holland, residing at No. 326 Calumet avenue, gave his coat for safe keeping to a man whom he supposed to be a waiter in the saloon at the corner of State and Lake streets. Seeing the coat disappearing through the door, he gave chase, the result being the capture of a notorious vagrant named Thomas Semple, who is not employed in that saloon or in any other, except as a free-lunch detective.

An itinerant jeweler named B. H. Frost, occupying a room at No. 179 Madison street, was arrested last evening on suspicion of having been the "fence" who disposed of most of the jewelry and silver stolen from John R. Hoxie's house in Hyde Park some months ago. If every gentleman suffering by the depredations of burglars evinced as much persistence in tracing the robbers to their dens, and seeing that they are punished, as Mr. Hoxie has done, such well-constituted gangs as the Muldoon one would be few and far between.

The police have, it is thought, located the whereabouts of thirty bolts of costly woolen goods, valued in all at nearly $5,000, which were stolen some weeks ago from the store of Foreman & Friedlander, at No. 138 Wabash avenue. The burglary was remarkable for the boldness of its execution and the amount of plunder carried away. Believing the goods to be still in the city, as well as the robbers, the police kept the matter secret, hoping to discover and capture them. Saturday Supt. Hickey received a description from the Superintendent of Police of St. Louis of some woolens that had been recovered in that city. The description corresponded as closely with the woolen goods that Mr. Foreman is now in St. Louis endeavoring to identify them. As no word has yet been received from him, it is supposed that the goods are his.

"Benjamin, from London," the handle to whose name is James, and who has fairly deluged the town with his business-cards, was yesterday held in $700 bail to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield. Benjamin is a pretty successful nuisance, and at the Sunday-school prayer-meeting held at Farwell Hall Saturday noon Benjamin essayed to speak after Bishop Cheney, but was squelched by the Bishop leading the congregation in a cheeringly loud anthem. For this Benjamin vowed vengeance, and visited the Bishop at his residence, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and told him that he intended to preach in his church. The Bishop remonstrated, and Benjamin assaulted him, and attempted to summarily end the existence of the whole line of Cheneys. Hereafter Benjamin is of Chicago, not London, for such an amount of bail is calculated to keep as bothersome a person as Benjamin in a County-Jail cell.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The new Washingtonian Home will be formally opened Thursday evening.

Mr. Waters continues his course of historical lectures this afternoon at 23 Sixteenth street. Subject: "Greece."

Stages will leave Farwell Hall to-night at the close of the Richings-Bernard concert for all parts of the South Side.

A special meeting of the Gun Club will be held at their new club rooms, Nos. 20, 21, and 22 McCormick's Block, Wednesday evening, at 7:30 p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Aurora, will give his celebrated lecture on "Man," in the Unity Church Course, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 25 cents.

An important meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club, for reorganization and for the election of officers, will be held at the Club's headquarters in Superior Block, on Clark street, this evening at 8 p. m.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the First Ward at the Central Club Rooms, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Republican Club for said Ward.

The annual reunion of the graduates and pupils of Rockford Seminary will take place at the Palmer House, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Dinner at 6. All former pupils are requested to be present without further notice. Gentlemen and friends can be invited for the evening after 7 o'clock.

There will be two well-known Chicago gentlemen included in the select list of speakers at the Farmers' Association annual meeting in Bloomington the present week. Sydney Myers, Manager of the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank, will address the Association Wednesday (to-morrow) evening, on "Government: A Progressive Science." Thursday night Dr. Edwin S. Fowler will speak upon "Finance."

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who has just returned from an Eastern tour of lectures which proved successful, speaks to-night at Union Park Church in the Star Course. The following is the programme for the evening: Organ Overture, Louis Falke; "The Huntsman's Farewell," by the Quaker City Quartet; "How They Saved St. Michaels," by Jessie Couthoui; Introduction, Col. Gil. Pierce; "Life of Abraham Lincoln," the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The public will not forget that to-night occurs, at Lawndale Hotel, the ladies' social for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. A free train leaves the Central depot at half-past 7, stopping for passengers at Sixteenth street crossing. The train, returning, leaves Lawndale at 10 o'clock a. m., and stages will be at Fifteenth street and at the Central depot to convey passengers to their homes. Those not having tickets can procure them at the depot or on the cars. Price, $1.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The decision of the judges upon the recent declamation contest at the University for the Mann prizes was made known yesterday. The first prize was divided between F. F. Casseday and J. J. Waldron; the second was awarded to Robert Seaman.

Burglars visited the residences of Messrs. J. D. Laster, G. E. Purington, and Theodore Perry Saturday evening, and carried off several articles of clothing, jewelry, etc.

John C. Fussey, a former resident of Evanston, died in Chicago Saturday.

THE RIFLEMEN.

Jonathan and John Confer by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Sir Henry Halford, the noted English rifleman, has been for some time past earnestly engaged in organizing an English team of twelve, the team to be one of many European ones expected to compete in the United States, during the Centennial, against an American team of equal numbers. That an Irish team would appear on the scene had been practically settled. A Scotch one was expected, while there are good reasons to believe that rifle-teams will be here from France, Belgium, Germany, and probably Italy. A cable dispatch received to-day, however, by Judge Gildersleeve, from Sir Henry Halford, puts the matter in a new light in so far as England, Ireland, and Scotland are concerned, the desire of the Directors of the English Rifle Association being to make up its team of twelve from among the riflemen of the English, Irish, and Scotch associations. The following is the text of the dispatch received by Judge Gildersleeve from Sir Henry Halford:

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Directors' resolutions alter the conditions understood by us, namely: Great Britain and Ireland vs. America. The Council met on Friday. I am sure they will not sustain the new terms.

America's reply is as follows:

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—*To Sir Henry Halford:* Any team you organize will be accepted,—English, Scotch, Irish, or mixed.
(Signed) GILDERSLEEVE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Arrived, steamship Indiana, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Steamships Celtic, Olympia, Great Western, and Canada, from New York, Sardinian, from Portland, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Arrived, steamer England, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Jan. 18—5 a. m.—Steamer Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

CONDUCTORS' BROTHERHOOD.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the Keystone State Division No. 2, Conductors' Brotherhood, was held at Meadville to-day. About 200 conductors were present. A ball was given by the Order this evening. It is a grand affair and largely attended.

Six Hours and a Half to Rock Island, Ill.

The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, will, on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1875, carry passengers to Rock Island, Ill., in six and a half hours, leaving Wells Street Depot at 4 p. m. and arriving in Rock Island at 10:30 p. m., in time for a good night's rest, thus avoiding a tedious night's journey. This is 20 miles the shortest route, and two hours quicker running-time than its competitor. Passengers for Davenport, Ia., Monmouth and Bushnell, Ill., via this train will arrive at their destination hours in advance of other routes. Through tickets for sale at the Wells Street Depot.
J. MEREDITH DAVIES,
General Ticket Agent R., R. I. & St. L. R. R.

National Poultry Exhibition.

Persons having fine poultry, pigeons, or dogs, should not fail to enter them for some of the beautiful premiums offered by the National Association. The Secretary's office is now located at the Exposition Building, where catalogues and all information can be obtained, and entrees made.

Horse Notice.

Considerable interest is being created in horse circles by the success attending Gordon's Horse Food. Its effect upon horses out of condition and off feed and the staying power on the road and at work, besides other beneficial results, is truly wonderful. It is no Condition Powder. Mr. W. H. Broaddus, proprietor, 71 Washington street. A trial solicited.

Miss Kellogg's Success in English Opera

is easily explained. Real merit always commands success, and this also accounts for the almost wonderful popularity attained by the "Domestic."

Lundborg's Perfumes

are like natural flowers and bouquets.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Committees Announced in the Wisconsin House of Representatives.

The Iowa Legislature Organized and Ready for Work.

Beck Has the Inside Track for the Senatorship in Kentucky.

WISCONSIN.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Assembly met at 7 o'clock, but the time was so soon after the arrival of the Milwaukee train that hardly half were present at the opening.

Several petitions were presented, resolutions of minor importance offered, and fifteen bills introduced, including bills to make eight years of insanity cause of divorce; to enable foreign trustees to sue in Wisconsin; for the compensation of Town Treasurers; to repeal the Dog law.

One or two local Senate bills were concurred in, and a resolution for a Joint Committee on Apportionment.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House appointed by Speaker Fairfield to-night:

Judiciary—M. Griffin, Columbia; Comstock, Trempealeau; Flint, Green Lake; Morrill, Rock; Rangle, Marathon; White, Chippewa; Wedig, Sheboygan.

Ways and Means—Fink, Milwaukee; Booth, Juneau; Teeple, Walworth; Boyden, St. Croix; Brost, Fond du Lac.

Federal Relations—Pullen, Rock; Scribner, Fond du Lac; Reynolds, Walworth; Charlton, Dane; Drew, Milwaukee.

Education—Chase, Winnebago; Scribner, Fond du Lac; Teeple, Walworth; Hardy, Waukesha; McCallen, Richland.

Railroad—Fisk, Brown; Bradley, LaCrosse; Ellsworth, Milwaukee; Phillips, Jefferson; Merrill, Rock; McArthur, Winnebago; White, Racine; Robinson, Kenosha; Germaine, Dodge.

Insurance, Banks, and Banking—Vance, Milwaukee; Phillips, Jefferson; Marshall, Adams; Wall, Winnebago; Martin, Washington.

State Affairs—Jefferson Neff, Lafayette; Coates, Iowa; Luchsinger, Green; Johnson, Dane; Goodall, Marquette.

Privileges and Elections—Flint, Green Lake; Neff, Lafayette; M. Griffin, Columbia; Horst, Calumet; White, Chippewa.

Incorporations—Stocking, Eau Claire; Putnam, Fond du Lac; Keogh, Milwaukee; Tisch, Manitowoc; Washburn, Door.

Assessment and Collection of Taxes—Bock, Grant; Bump, Dunn; Dent, Waukesha; Lees, Buffalo; Krantz, Milwaukee.

Lumber and Manufacturing—McArthur, Winnebago; H. B. Mills, Jackson; Anderson, Portage; Blount, Rock; Mumbrue, Waupacca.

Internal Improvements—Lawrence, Dodge; Stevenson, Vernon; J. G. Griffin, Columbia; Paul, Oconto; Hammel, Outagamie.

Militia—Field, Racine; Bock, Grant; Bump, Dunn; Walthers, Milwaukee; Charlton, Dane.

Agriculture—Walker, Waushara; Brown, Grant; Gleason, Rock; Dewane, Brown; F. Mills, Crawford.

Town and County Organization—Coburn, Monroe; Hulburt, Sauk; Field, Racine; Fogg, Milwaukee; Leander, Dane.

Roads and Bridges—Carbys, Ozaukee; Dole, Columbia; Noll, Sheboygan; Zorn, Manitowoc; Schott, Dodge.

State Lands—Ellsworth, Milwaukee; Seymour, Sauk; Schufelt, Winnebago; Wolf, Sheboygan; Shamlik, Jefferson.

Mining and Smelting—Coates, Iowa; Stearns, Walworth; Jones, Grant; P. Griffin, Dodge; Larvies, Milwaukee.

Enrolled Bills—Hulburt, Sauk; Putnam, Fond du Lac; Colburn, Monroe; Gray, Iowa; Kite, Dodge.

Joint Committee on Claims—Comstock, Trempealeau; Pullen, Rock; Carbys, Ozaukee; Taylor, Pierce; Cooke, Milwaukee.

Charitable and Penal Institutions—Marshall, Adams; Barlass, Rock; Lees, Buffalo.

Local Legislation—Stevenson, Vernon; Hoyt, Richland; Schneider, Washington.

Printing—Zanteke, Milwaukee; Stocking, Eau Claire; Goodell, Marquette.

Medical Societies—Booth, Juneau; Reynolds, Walworth; Boyden, St. Croix; Goetze, Ozaukee; Higgins, Dodge.

Legislative Expenditures—Barlass, Rock; Jordan, Vernon; Stearns, Walworth; Knowlton, Shawanee; Resch, Brown.

Engrossed Bills—Lochsinger, Green; Seamanens, Dane; Wells, Monroe; Muir, Manitowoc; McCoy, Grant.

THE SENATE

met at 8 o'clock.

Resolutions were offered asking of the State Treasurer a statement of receipts and disbursements of the last quarter, and other information, and directing the Railroad Commissioners to procure of the West Wisconsin Railroad sundry information about lands sold, etc.

Bills were introduced to prevent Circuit Judges practicing law; to fix Jan. 1 as the limit to deer-hunting.

IOWA.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 17.—The General Assembly convened again to-day at 2 o'clock, after a recess since Thursday.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced by Senator Cooley to re-enact the death penalty; by Senator Shone, to increase the number of Supreme Judges to five. Petitions were presented asking for a homeopathic chair in the State Medical College.

HOUSE.

Mr. Balter, a Democrat, introduced a resolution memorializing Congress for a repeal of the Resumption act. Bills were introduced to restore the death penalty; to fix the salaries of the Anamosa Penitentiary; to create the fourteenth Judicial District; to provide a special appropriation in addition to the regular, in order to hasten the completion of the new Capitol building. A joint resolution was agreed to fix upon Wednesday the 19th for the election of a State Printer, State Binder, and Warden of the Penitentiary.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Democrats in caucus this evening nominated the Hon. Shepard Leffler for the United States Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Stone, Seevers, Clark of Johnson, Dixon, Given, Bolter, Reed of Howard, Hemenway, Deweese, Johnston of Benton, McElderry, Fuller, Robinson, Hobbs, Elliott, Crawford of Scott, Palmer, and Manning.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Seevers, Graves, Stuart, Shaw, Irwin of Lee, Clark of Marion, Horton, Baker, McCune, Smith, and Bush.

Railroads—Clark of Johnson, Madden of Polk, Dixon, Lothrop, Lane, Morris of Wright, Allen, Thayer, Irwin of Warren, Morse, Giltner, Madden of Taylor, Morse of Adams, Wilson, Rees, Bush, and Jordan.

Appropriations—Danforth, Stone, Gilliland, Mueller, Givenure, McNeil, Johnson of Dubuque, McCartney, Hall, Lynch, McHugh, and Colvin.

The following are the Chairmen of the remaining Committees: Schools, Brooks; Agricultural, Madden, of Polk; Public Buildings, Given; Federal Relations, Cleveland; Constitutional Amendments, Bush; State University, Hemenway; Claims, Wilson; Military Affairs, Scott; Enrolled Bills, McNeil; Engrossed Bills, Jordan; Compensation of Public Officers, Case; Banks and Banking, Shaw; Domestic Manufactures, Shepherdson; Insurance, Bush; Public Lands, Gilliland; Agricultural College, Evans; Asylum for the Insane, Kauffman; Deaf and Dumb, Tice; Penitentiary, Irwin, of Lee; Blind Asylum, McCartney; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Jaques; Horticultural, Mills; Reform School, Morse; Rules, Glendenning; Police Regulations, Moffit; County and Township Organizations, Robinson; Cities and Towns, Graves; Elections, Roe; Printing, Glover; Suppression of Intemperance, Norris; Roads and Highways, Horton; Judicial Districts, Manning; Congressional Districts, McHugh; Senatorial and Representative Districts, Fuller; Fish and Game, Dixon.

KENTUCKY.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—In the Kentucky Legislature the first ballot for United States Senator to-day stood: Beck, 52; Williams, 40; Leslie, 29; Wadsworth, 14.

The name of ex-Gov. Leslie was withdrawn from the Senatorial contest this morning at Frankfort, leaving two candidates,—the Hon. J. B. Beck and Gen. John S. Williams.

A Democratic caucus will be held to-night.

Dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* from Frankfort incline to the belief that Beck is the coming man.

A Miracle.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—A letter is published here to-day, from the Rev. S. E. Warren, pastor of one of the Methodist churches of this city, which makes these remarkable statements: Mrs. Williams, of this city, a daughter of J. C. H. Woodhull, 30 years old and a widow about eleven years, for fifteen years has been out of health, and for nine years under a doctor's care. For the last ten months she has not been able to walk, and for six weeks could not sit up in bed. So rapidly was she sinking that her friends deemed her speedy demise certain. For six days before the event we record she suffered acute pain, which her emaciated body seemed scarcely able to bear. On Monday the 13th of December, she felt impressed to pray for her immediate recovery, and she asked of God the gift of health. She realized at once that her bodily ailments, which were many, were giving way, and in a few moments she was able to sit up and read her Bible. Her whole system seemed to undergo a change, and her appetite immediately returned. The next morning she dressed herself. On the Thursday evening following she was at prayer-meeting, and on Sabbath was at church three times, and ever since then has seemed to be entirely well. She walks, rides about the city, and is able to attend to her household duties. From long illness, through emaciation, she had become very weak, but she has been gaining in strength every day. Her physician, Dr. Webber, a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, says that her recovery cannot be attributed to human skill, but to prayer.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.

Dr. Nedley, physician to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes: "I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it as the most efficacious kind." Sold in capsuled Imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

DEATHS.

WISWELL—At Halifax, N. S., on the 10th inst., in the 70th year of his age, Charles E. Wiswell, Esq., father of Mrs. Dr. C. E. DeWolf, of this city.

TURNER—In New York City, Jan. 16, of inflammation of the brain, in the 9th year of his age, [illegible] Wheaton, only son of W. H. and Helen Turner, of this city.
Funeral at Syracuse, Jan. 18.

McNULTY—On the 16th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Rowe, 24 Silver-st., Daniel McNulty, aged 63 years.
Funeral Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.
Wilmington, Del., papers please copy.

HUNT—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 1[illegible], suddenly, of croupous diphtheria, Annie Marsh, daughter of E. Hamilton and Cynthia O. Hunt, of this city, aged 4 years and 1 month.

FUSSEY—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, of quinsy sore throat, John C. Fussey, aged 30 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 1405 Wabash-av., Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

PINTA—Monday morning, of diphtheria, Thomas, aged 3 years and 4 months, only son of Samuel E. and Laura J. Pinta.
Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 4[illegible]1 West Harrison-st., by carriage to Calvary.

O'REILLEY—Jan. 16, at Mercy Hospital, Mr. James O'Reilley.

BROWN—At his residence, 61 North Sangamon-st., Jan. 17, after a short illness, W. J. Brown, aged [illegible] years.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.
Toronto, Can., papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
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A Full Line of Seasonable
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Will be offered at our next Regular Sale
On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
To which we invite the attention of buyers.
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Tuesday, Jan. 18, at 9:30 a. m.,
Regular Auction Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, Gloves, and Mitts, Knit Goods, Furs, Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Overcoats, &c.
5 cases Cotton Flannels of very superior quality. Sale peremptory.
100 pkgs Glassware, including Glass Sets, Pitchers, Butters, Tumblers, Nappies, Lamps, &c.
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The largest and most elegant assortment of Furniture that has been offered at public auction. The entire Furniture manufactured to order in New York. Elegant Parlor Suits, very elaborate Chamber Sets, Marble-top Sideboards, Marble-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Book-Cases, Sofas, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretary, Ottomans, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Refrigerators, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Child's Crib, Etagere Sewing-Machine, Hall-Tree, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Glass, and Pictures, Pillar Extension-Table, Morocco Upholstered Dining Chairs, English Body-Brussels Carpets in every room, Stair Carpet, Oil-Cloth, Piano, Stool and Cover, two elegant Mantel-Mirrors, rich Gas-Fixtures, etc., etc.
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BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 20, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
To-morrow (Wednesday) at 10 a. m., at our large Double Stores, 274 and 276 East Madison-st. near the bridge, HANDSOME NEW AND SECOND HAND PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, and OFFICE FURNITURE, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Carpeting, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and General Merchandise. Also, to pay storage and advances, Five Handsome B. W. Marble-Top Chamber Sets, 7 Elegant Parlor Suits. On exhibition to-day. Call and examine.

By FRANK PORTER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 a. m., PEREMPTORY SALE OF
$2,000 Worth of
Brackets & Fancy Wood Work,
Which the owner has ordered sold without reserve. Also a full stock of Household Goods of every variety, new and used, Office Furniture, Glass, Coins, Plated Ware, together with a large lot of Carpets, new and second-hand.
At 12 o'clock we will sell one Horse, Harness, and Express Wagon.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Great Special Sale
For TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., the entire furniture of Private Residence, New Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Plated Ware, Glassware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. 15 brls Turkish Prunes, lot Stove Fixtures, Show-cases, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
Office, 103 Fifth-av.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 10 a. m., at 168 South Clark-st., will be sold entire FURNITURE OF 30 ROOMS, Piano, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Tables, Beds, and Bedding, Mirrors, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Stoves, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, &c.
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NOTICE.
"A Gold Mine in the Poultr
The Chicago Tribune of October 23 a on Prof. A. Corbett's system of hatching raising Poultry by means of horse ma alone, has been so copied by newsp throughout the Union, that letters are r ing the inventor almost beyond his pow answer them. He desires, therefore, to that he has published an illustrated cir which will be forwarded on receipt of pos Gold Medal, several Diplomas from and County Fairs, also Medal from A can Institute. Address
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